

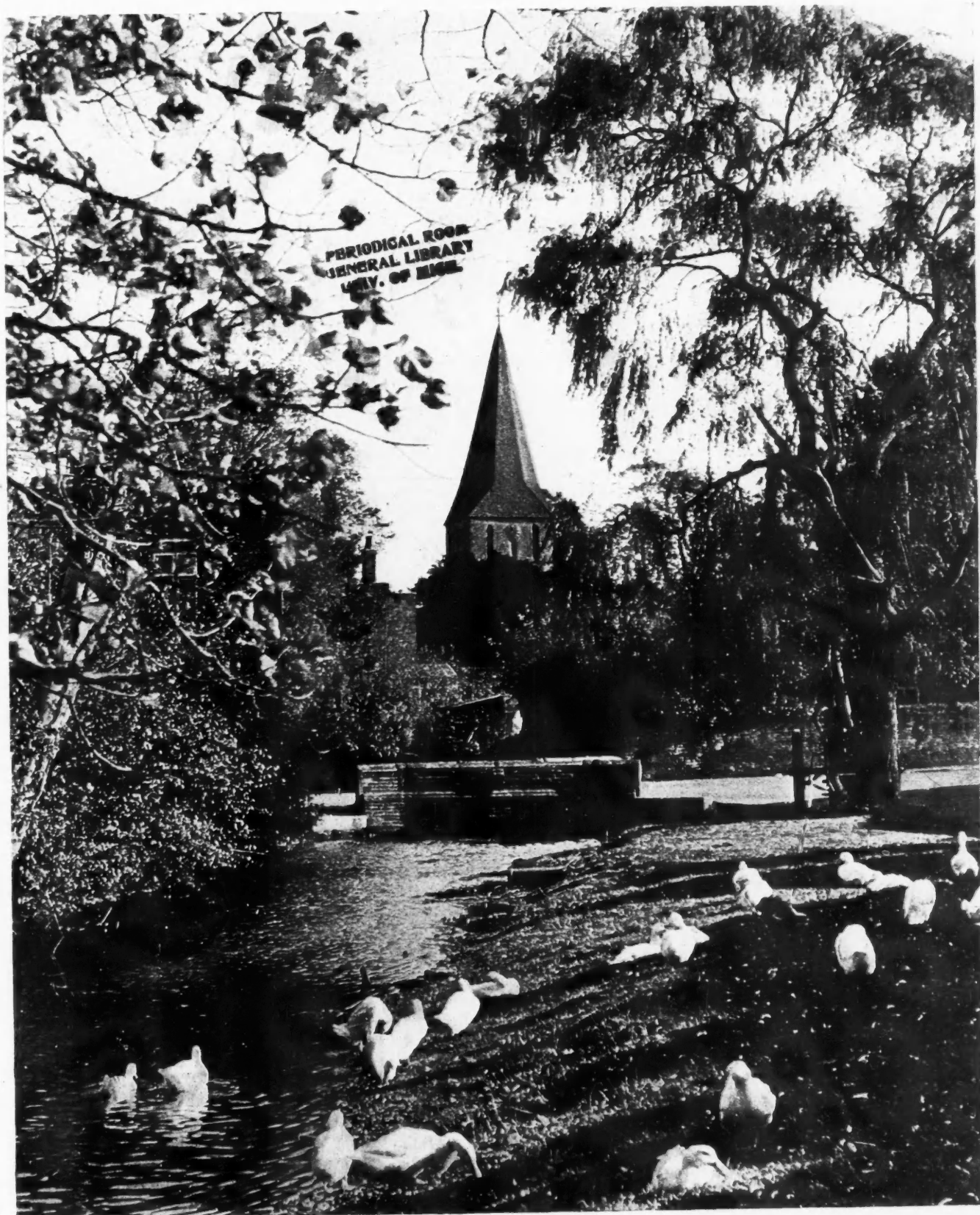
THE PROBLEM OF GLEN AFFRIC (Illustrated)

JAN 2 1942

# Country Life

On Sale Friday  
DECEMBER 12, 1941

ONE SHILLING & THREEPENCE



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# Country Life

VOL. XC. No. 2343.

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Messrs. NICHOLAS in conjunction with Messrs. HOLLIS & WEBB will SELL BY AUCTION on Monday, January 5th, 1942, and the following day at 11 a.m. precisely each day.

ON VIEW: Saturday, January 3rd.

Catalogues (price 1/- each) may be had of the Auctioneers at their Offices: MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Telephone Regent 0293 and 3377) and of MESSRS. HOLLIS & WEBB, 3 Park Place, Leeds (Telephone: Leeds 29671/2.)

### WANTAGE, BERKS

Reading 26 miles. Oxford 18 miles.

#### A DELIGHTFUL, LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, very up-to-date kitchen.

Main electric light. Main water. Main drainage. Central heating.

LARGE GARDEN, MOSTLY FLOWER BEDS AND LAWNS.

LARGE GARAGE.

"IN ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION THROUGHOUT."

PRICE £3,500. VACANT POSSESSION

Further particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading (Telephone: Reading 4441/2), and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (Telephone: Regent 0293 and Regent 3377.)

### BERKSHIRE

London in 30 minutes. Handy for River and Golf.

#### A LITTLE OLD-WORLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER

WITHIN 2½ MILES OF MAIDENHEAD STATION (MAIN G.W. RLY.). SITUATED ON THE GREEN.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, good offices.

Main electric light and power. Main water. Modern Drainage.

Telephone. Aga cooker.

VERY PRETTY GARDEN. ROSE BEDS, LAWN, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. 2 NEW LOOSE BOXES.

PRICE £2,750

VACANT POSSESSION.

Further particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading (Telephone: Reading 4441/2), and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Telephone: Regent 0293 and Regent 3377.)

Telephone  
Grosvener 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS, 48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUITABLE FOR EMERGENCY OFFICES OR PRIVATE RESIDENCE

### SURREY—NEAR GODALMING

Near Village with 'bus route. Standing high up, with lovely views.



#### A GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

13 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, usual domestic offices.

Electric light, partial central heating. Garage. Two Cottages.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS WITH LAWNS, ROSE GARDEN, WOODLAND, KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

ABOUT 12 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET.

Inspected and recommended by the Joint Sole Agents:—MESSRS. H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Estate Offices, Godalming, and MESSRS. WINKWORTH AND CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.



### RURAL POSITION—LONDON 52 MILES

400 feet above sea level. Near main line station.

#### A COUNTRY HOUSE

10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, usual domestic offices.

Main electric light. Modern conveniences.

Stabling, 2 Garages, 2 Cottages.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS WITH KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARDS, Paddock, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 18 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE ONLY £3,000

Agents: MESSRS. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon St., W.1.

### SURREY HILLS—620 FEET UP

Excellent train services.



#### A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

10 Bed and Dressing Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Reception and Billiards Rooms. MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. STABLING, GARAGE, FARMERY, TWO COTTAGES. Pleasure Grounds, etc., of 6 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, PRICE £5,500

OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED

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### HERTS—11 MILES FROM WEST END

Station 1 mile. 'Bus route nearby.

#### ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and billiards room.

Main services, modern drainage.

THE HOUSE IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

2 garages. Cottage of 5 rooms.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS with hard tennis court, kitchen garden, etc.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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Telephone:  
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THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:  
Galleries, Wesdo, London

## OUTSKIRTS OF AN ATTRACTIVE SURREY VILLAGE

Dorking 1½ miles, with frequent service of electric trains to Town.

Occupying a secluded but high position about 250ft. up.



The attractive red brick Residence is approached by a long carriage drive. Halls, double drawing room, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

All main services. Partial central heating. Garages. Gardener's cottage.

Attractive and finely timbered grounds, long terrace, ornamental lawns with lily pond, tennis court, matured and well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard, vinery, peach and tomato houses.

Miniature Park of 4 Acres which runs down to a stream.



ABOUT 10 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1., and Messrs. Arnold & Sons, Dorking (39,785.)

## WILTS AND GLOS BORDERS

Facing Due South on Gravel Soil with Good Views.

### THE MODERN RESIDENCE

Erected in 1923 in the Tudor style, built of old materials which are mentioned in the Domesday Book.

It is approached by a drive with a lodge at entrance and the well-arranged accommodation is all on two floors.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, each with basin, 3 bathrooms.



Central heating. Electricity. Telephone. Company's water. Modern drainage. Stabling with flat over. Garage for 4 cars.

### THE GARDENS ARE WELL LAID OUT

and include hard tennis court, swimming pool, croquet lawn, pasture land.

### HOME FARM OF 180 ACRES

let on a yearly tenancy at £300 per annum.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 30 OR 210 ACRES

Further particulars of the Sole London Agents: Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,665.)

## CHILTERN HILLS

Near High Wycombe and Beaconsfield

Occupying a glorious position 600 feet up, facing due south and approached by a 300 feet drive, the 17th CENTURY RESIDENCE, built of brick and flint with tiled roof, and contains 2 reception rooms, each 16ft. square, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's electric light and power. Telephone. Main water available. Modern drainage. Garage. Outbuildings.

Gardens and Grounds, Kitchen Garden, Orchard.

ABOUT 20 ACRES. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

Agents: Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,844.)

## WORCS AND HEREF'S BORDERS

Georgian style Residence and about 9 Acres

Occupying a glorious situation 675ft. up on rock soil, facing South-West with magnificent views of the Welsh Mountains and Malvern Hills. The house is built of brick with slate roof and stands well back from the road. Halls, 4 reception, 8 bedrooms (5 with basins), 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. "Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Telephone, main drainage. Garage for 3 cars. Stabling. Cottage of 6 rooms and bathroom.

Well-timbered Gardens, Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddocks and Woodland.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Hunting. Golf. Polo

Agents: Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20 Hanover Square, W.1. (37,858.)

## BEDS AND NORTHANTS BORDERS

Occupying a choice position 250ft. up on sandy soil, facing South with good views.

Stone-built Tudor RESIDENCE, part of which is 400 years old with William and Mary additions, is approached by a fine avenue drive of 150 yards.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, Central heating, Company's electric light, Ample water supply, Septic tank drainage.



Stabling for 19. Garage for 3 cars 8 Cottages and Farmhouse.

### WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS

Tennis and croquet lawns, swimming pool, kitchen garden; about 144 acres of pasture; 20 acres of arable. The whole, which is in hand, extends to

ABOUT 167 ACRES.

THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH UP TO ABOUT 22 ACRES. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. Hunting. Golf.

Further particulars of the Owner's Agents: Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (33,606.)

## BERKS—CLOSE TO BUCKS BORDERS

In one of the most favoured Residential Areas within an hour of London.



The first-class Residence which is in extremely good order stands 200ft. up on sand and gravel soil, in delightful gardens

Lounge hall, 3 large reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms arranged in suites, 5 bathrooms, Co.'s electricity and water. Main drainage. Central heating throughout.

2 Garages. Cottage.

The Gardens are unusually charming.

intersected by a running stream, tennis courts, walled and kitchen gardens.



ABOUT 5 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Several first-class Golf Courses within easy reach.

Strongly recommended by the Head Agents: Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (9162.)





# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 8222 (Private Branch Exchange)

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ABOUT 100 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

TO BE LET FURNISHED  
ON VERY FAVOURABLE  
TERMS.

POSSESSION EARLY IN NEW  
YEAR.

GOOD HUNTING, GOLF, SHOOTING  
AND FISHING CAN BE HAD.

A WELL-KNOWN  
COUNTRY SEAT.



DRIVE, OAK PANELLED LOUNGE  
HALL, 5 RECEPTION ROOMS, 20  
BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, 5  
BATHROOMS, STABLING,  
SPACIOUS GARAGES,  
ROOMS FOR MEN.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT (OWN PLANT).  
PICTURESQUE PLEASURE  
GROUNDS INTERSECTED  
BY A STREAM.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.  
6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (W. 4215.)  
(Tel.: REGent 8222.)

POSSESSION SEPTEMBER, 1942

## WEST SUSSEX

Near Midhurst and Petersfield.

SUNNY POSITION AMIDST THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF UNSPOILT  
COUNTRY.

UNIQUE SMALL RESIDENTIAL SPORTING PROPERTY WITH  
DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE

SIX PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, MAIDS' ROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION  
ROOMS, USUAL OFFICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. SPLENDID WATER.  
GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, WOODLANDS, ETC., IN ALL ABOUT  
185 ACRES

IMPORTANT ROAD FRONTAGE.

PRICE £9,000

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (C. 31,801.)  
(Tel.: REGent 8222.)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION.

## SOMERSET

Easy reach Wincanton, Sherborne, etc.

A CHOICE MINIATURE ESTATE OF 30 ACRES WITH LOVELY  
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

MODERNISED AT GREAT COST. FIRST-CLASS ORDER THROUGHOUT.

DRIVE APPROACH. HALL, 4 EXCELLENT RECEPTION ROOMS,  
13 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, MODEL OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.

MAIN DRAINAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.

CHARMING PARK-LIKE GROUNDS, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION URGED BY  
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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

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## SPECIAL SURREY OFFER

PRICE DRASTICALLY REDUCED

One of the Greatest Bargains available within 20 miles of London

WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER



Close to Extensive  
Commons.

3 reception, 7 bed and  
dressing rooms,  
2 bathrooms.  
All main services.  
2 garages.

Delightful gardens with  
tennis court and  
orchard.

ONE ACRE  
FREEHOLD

OWNER WILL AC-  
CEPT LOW PRICE  
FOR PROMPT SALE.

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(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

## A CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

11 miles from London.

## PINNER, MIDDLESEX

RURAL AND PEACEFUL YET VERY ACCESSIBLE.

## ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

2 RECEPTION, 5 BEDROOMS, FITTED WASH BASINS, BATHROOM.  
COMPANY'S ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

MATURED AND WELL STOCKED GARDEN OF

THREE-QUARTER ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500

10 minutes from station with good trains to Marylebone or Baker Street.

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# MAPLE & Co., LTD.

Also at  
5, GRAFTON STREET,  
MAYFAIR, W.1.

Telephone:  
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4685.

VALUATIONS  
FOR INSURANCE, ETC.  
FURNITURE SALES  
Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY MAPLE & CO.  
5, GRAFTON STREET, OLD BOND  
STREET, W.1

## HERTS

Situate in a much sought-after district 27 miles N.W. of Town, with  
extensive views.

THIS VERY CHOICE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE, very well  
planned, having oak floors, central heating, electric light and power, and  
on two floors only. Panelled hall; charming drawing room 24ft. by 18ft.;  
sun loggia; small study; dining room 18ft. by 18ft.; 5 bed and dressing rooms;  
3 bathrooms, etc. Double garage. Laundry, etc.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN OF ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

PRICE £5,250.

Full details of MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.





5, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

## CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones:  
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).  
ESTABLISHED 1875.

### DORSETSHIRE

*Between Dorchester and Crewkerne.*

#### EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE 1,000 ACRES

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CATTISTOCK HUNT AND  
CONVENIENT FOR THE BLACKMORE VALE.

#### CHARMING OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE PARTLY REBUILT AND MODERNISED

Superior hunter stabling. 9 modern loose boxes and 6 stalls.  
Heated garages. Outbuildings. Mea's rooms and stable  
yard. Grounds with 2 tennis courts. Orchard and kitchen  
garden.

TWO FARMHOUSES, FARM BUILDINGS, 15 COT-  
TAGES AND 800 ACRES, 80 ACRES GRASS, SUITABLE  
FOR BREEDING HORSES

TROUT FISHING FROM BOTH BANKS FOR 2 MILES  
IN A TRIBUTARY OF THE RIVER FROME.  
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Additional particulars from the Agents:

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (Grosvenor  
181.) (14,083)

### DEVONSHIRE

*8 miles from Tiverton.*

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

#### A STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

high up in undulating moorland and beautifully wooded  
country. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, servants' hall,  
and domestic offices. 6 bedrooms and dressing rooms.  
3 bathrooms. Electric light plant and central heating.  
Stabling and adaptable outbuildings. Kitchen garden.  
Well-wooded parkland about 20 acres and a stream. About  
500 acres consisting of 270 acres arable land, 150 acres  
woodland and 250 acres moor and rough grazing.

#### RENT FOR HOUSE UNFURNISHED AND GARDEN £175 PER ANNUM ADDITIONAL LAND AS REQUIRED

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.  
(16,189)

### SURREY

*High up on the hills. London half an hour by rail  
TO BE SOLD OR LET UNFURNISHED.*

#### A CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms. Billiards room. Excellent  
offices. 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, nursery.  
3 servants' bedrooms. Company's electricity and central  
heating. Garage for 2 cars. 2 cottages. Attractively  
arranged pleasure gardens. 2 orchards. Stabling and  
farm buildings.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES

Particulars from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street,  
W.1. (10,636.)

### SUSSEX

*Between Horsham and Three Bridges.*

#### A COMPACT PROPERTY OF 40 ACRES INCLUDING A PICTURESQUE CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE

RECENTLY MODERNISED AND FITTED WITH  
NEARLY ALL MODERN DEVICES

Lounge hall. 3 reception rooms. Servants' hall, and  
excellent domestic offices.

9 bed and dressing rooms. 4 bathrooms. Electric light.  
Central heating. Main water supply.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. 4 COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS WITH TENNIS  
LAWN, ROCK GARDEN AND ORNAMENTAL WATER.

VARIETIES OF RARE PLANTS.

PRODUCTIVE FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDENS  
AND ORCHARD.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 40 ACRES

#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

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(12,976.)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Telephone No.:  
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

And at  
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
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Westminster, S.W.1

### MIDDLESEX—FOR SALE

*14 miles N.W. of London.*

*Frequent service to Baker Street and City.*



#### THIS FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

14 bedrooms, 3 baths, billiard room, 3 reception rooms. Good offices. Main services.  
2 large garages. Attractive grounds of about 8 acres, including kitchen garden, orna-  
mental water, paddock, etc.  
Price and further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.  
(4912.)

### OXFORD—BICESTER

#### ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY FARMS IN THE COUNTY

COMPRISING AN

#### OLD STONE HOUSE

WITH 5/8 BED, BATH, 2 SITTING ROOMS, CENTRAL  
HEATING.

2 COTTAGES, AMPLE BRICK-BUILT BUILDINGS  
AND

#### 300 ACRES OF FATTING PASTURELAND

WELL WATERED BY STREAMS, SHELTERED BY WOODS.

#### FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

(C. 6139.)

29, Fleet Street,  
1799 (Central 9344) E.C.4

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS

Telegraphic Address: FAREBROTHER, LONDON.

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### HERTFORDSHIRE

*Towards the Buckinghamshire Borders. London 23 miles.*

#### AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED HOUSE

5 Principal Bed and Dressing Rooms.  
3 Bathrooms, 3 Reception Rooms.

GOOD KITCHEN OFFICES.  
STAFF SUITE OF 3 ROOMS.  
MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT,  
WATER SUPPLY AND GAS.  
PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING.

2 COTTAGES. 4 GARAGES.



THE GROUNDS ARE PLEASANTLY  
ARRANGED IMMEDIATELY FRONT-  
ING THE HOUSE WITH STONE-  
PAVED TERRACE, ROCK GARDEN,  
SMALL ORCHARD AND KITCHEN  
GARDEN.

THE FARMLAND, WHICH IS CHIEFLY  
PASTURE, IS AT PRESENT LET.

The whole comprises about

**38 ACRES**

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Details from the Sole Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

### IN A KENTISH VILLAGE

occupying a good position facing South-east and commanding a pleasant outlook.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER

In good order and quite up to date with  
Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (3 with lav. basins)  
3 bathrooms.

Company's electricity, gas and water.

2 COTTAGES. Stabling.  
Delightful gardens and grounds, well matured and  
extending to about 1½ ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER (17,271)

### Ideal for School or Institution

#### WESTERN MIDLANDS

To be Let

#### FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Attractive country house standing in own grounds and  
containing exceptionally fine reception rooms, 15 bed-  
rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light and all conveniences.

PRIVATE ORATORY.

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER.

### ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

On the outskirts of a quiet village and about 4 miles from  
main line station.

#### A DELIGHTFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE

Principally Elizabethan standing in charming  
well-timbered grounds and containing lounge hall,  
3 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing rooms, bathroom.  
etc.

Electric Light. Stabling. Garage.

Fully matured gardens, tennis court, orchard, paddock,  
etc., in all ABOUT 6½ ACRES.

ONLY £2,750.

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER. (M. 2244.)

### SALOP—CHESHIRE BORDERS

#### BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE WITH CAPITAL DAIRY FARM, LONG STRETCH OF TROUT FISHING



For SALE by OSBORN & MERCER.

The Residence stands high  
on sandy soil with southerly  
aspect, and has about 10  
bedrooms, usual reception  
rooms, etc. Modern  
conveniences.

Cottages. Stabling.  
Splendid range of Farm-  
buildings.

Attractive pleasure gardens,  
parklands, rich, well-  
watered pastures, in all  
about

240 ACRES

### BEAUTIFUL OLD DORSET MANOR HOUSE

The scene of Thomas Hardy's novel "Far from the Madding Crowd."  
The subject of illustrated articles in architectural books and "Country Life."

In first-rate order, having been remarkably well cared for by the owner.

4 reception, 12 bed and  
dressing rooms (5 with lav.  
basins), 3 bathrooms, etc.  
Up to date with electric light,  
central heating, etc. Main  
water available. Charming  
and inexpensive old-world  
gardens.

TROUT STREAM  
FOR SALE WITH 30 OR  
334 ACRES

Price substantially reduced

Agents: OSBORN AND  
MERCER. (17,062.)



### TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1

'Phone: Grosvenor 2861.

'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

**CORNWALL. CARBIS BAY.** Beauti-  
ful position about 100ft. above sea  
level, convenient for station, ½ mile from  
sea. Attractive Granite-built House in  
sheltered position. 3 reception, 2 bath-  
rooms, 5 bedrooms. Main services, tele-  
phone; garage; grounds of 1 acre. For Sale,  
or would be Let Unfurnished, £150 p.a.—  
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley  
Street, W.1. (20,996)

**£4,500. 24 ACRES. DEVON.** 600ft.  
up. Extensive views. FINE  
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 4 reception,  
3 bath, 9 bed (fitted basins h.c.). Central  
heating. Telephone. Garage for 4. Stab-  
ling. Nicely timbered grounds. Tennis and  
other lawns. Kitchen garden. Orchard,  
pasture and woodland.—TRESIDDER & Co.,  
77, South Audley Street, W.1.

**HANTS. NEW FOREST.** 2 miles  
station, mile village. Very attractive  
Country House. Lounge hall, 4 reception,  
5 bath, 15 bed. Main E.L., C.H., telephone;  
stabling for 10, garage for 6; flat, 5 cot-  
tages, house farm and buildings. Charming  
grounds, 2 farms, in all about 130 acres.  
FOR SALE AS WHOLE OR RESI-  
DENCE WOULD BE LET PARTLY  
FURNISHED.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77,  
South Audley Street, W.1. (20,988)

**WILTS. QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.**  
7 miles Chippenham. 3 reception, 2  
bathrooms, 8 bedrooms. Main water, C.H.  
Garage for 4; stabling; 5-roomed cottage;  
lovely gardens, paddock. 5 ACRES.  
BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.  
—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley  
Street, W.1. (14,206)

### BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.

Telephone KEN. 0855.

**ON THE CHILTERN.** 500 feet up  
NEAR BOXMOOR. Pretty house in  
the old English style; oak beams, inglenook  
open fireplaces. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms. All  
fitted basins. 2 baths. Main water. Co.'s  
electric, latest strip lighting. Gas. Garage.  
Charming gardens. ONE ACRE. Free-  
hold, possession, £4,000. F.15,236.

**BERKS. WANTAGE. CHARMING**  
MODERN HOUSE of character in  
first order, and equipped with every possible  
refinement for easy running and comfort.  
3 reception. 4 bedrooms. Main water.  
Electric light and drainage. Central heat-  
ing. Garage. Nice gardens. 1¼ ACRES.  
Freehold, possession, £3,500. F.15,240.

**DEVON. GENTLEMAN'S RESIDEN-  
TIAL AND PROFIT FARM.** 132  
ACRES. first-class feeding and dairy land,  
bounded by a stream. Fishing. Shooting.  
Boating. Stone-built Manor House resi-  
dence. 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 baths.  
Electric light. Every convenience. Nice  
gardens. Excellent accredited buildings.  
2 cottages. Freehold, possession. Very  
Moderate Price. F. 10,087.

**DUNMOW—BISHOPS STORTFORD**  
Lovely position, near Smiths Green.  
3 reception, 5 bed, 2 baths. Main water  
and electric light. Central heating. Cottage  
Garage. Delightful gardens.  
1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,250.  
F. 15,241.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS,  
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IN 30 LOTS, IN ALL ABOUT  
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AN ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-PLANNED  
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A FINE 9-HOLE COURSE IN  
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Gross Rent £1,057

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WELL-EQUIPPED AND MAINTAINED STEADINGS, GOOD DWELLING HOUSES, AND 10 COTTAGES. WILL BE SOLD TO SHOW 4%.

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A few modern, newly furnished flats from 3 gns. to 8 gns. weekly.  
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FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

Luxurious Bathrooms.

FITTED WASHBASINS IN MOST OF  
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RADIATORS THROUGHOUT.

Every modern convenience.

Main electricity and water.

12 bedrooms, 4 baths, hall, 4 reception  
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#### IN LOVELY SETTING OF PARK AND WOODLAND 75 ACRES

Inexpensive Pleasure Grounds.

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PARTICULARLY WELL SITUATE, LYING IN A RING  
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STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, SPLENDID BUILDINGS  
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A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

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Comprising COMPACT BLOCK OF THREE HIGHLY  
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(For Sale, To Let, Wanted, etc.)

See  
"CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES,"  
Page 1105

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SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT RESIDENCE.  
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GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.  
ENTRANCE LODGE. GARDENER'S  
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Lounge hall, handsome suite of 4 reception rooms (oak floors and panelling), full-sized billiard room, 15 or more bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices.  
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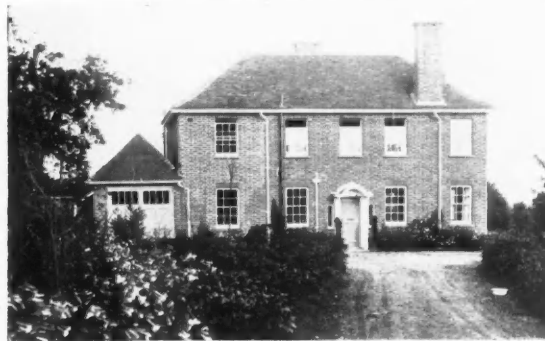
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Entrance lodge with 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, garage, stabling, useful outbuildings.

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Containing in two wings: Hall, lounge (30 ft. by 20 ft.), dining room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices. Central heating. Independent hot water. Co.'s water. Lighting and cooking by Color gas. Garage and useful outbuildings.

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CAREFULLY AND TASTEFULLY  
MODERNISED WITH OLD OAK  
BEAMS, EXPOSED THROUGHOUT,  
RED BRICK FIREPLACES AND  
MOST OF THE ROOMS HAVING  
THE ORIGINAL OAK FLOORS

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND  
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN  
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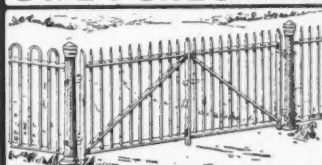
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# COUNTRY LIFE

DECEMBER 12, 1941



*Harlip*

PRINCE ALEXANDER ZOGU

Prince Alexander, who is three years old, is the only son of King Zog and Queen Geraldine of Albania

# COUNTRY LIFE

## EDITORIAL OFFICES:

2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2  
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## LANDSCAPE AND WAR

OBVIOUSLY the preservation of rural England must largely go by the board in war, but the C.P.R.E.'s report for the year July 1940-41 shows how effectively the Council's watching brief is being exerted. Its policy is similar to that elaborated in our recent series *Green and Pleasant Land*: conservation and development of agricultural resources, and improvement of the social environment of the rural population. The report mainly summarises developments which will affect the countryside after the war. Not all of these are prejudicial. "Areas ear-marked by the building speculator for haphazard development have yielded good crops of corn instead." But new factories, especially in Lancashire, have covered much hitherto unspoiled farmland, the military have invaded many commons, countless footpaths and rights of way have been stopped. The Council has already done useful service in connection with the distribution of industry, both by discouraging industrial undertakings of a sporadic or speculative nature from invading agricultural areas, and by answering enquiries from *bona fide* firms wishing to remove from congested areas. The principles on which its advice is based are worth noting: first, to choose a place where the new factory will supplement, and not conflict with, the existing demand for labour, just as Angus Watson deliberately chose Newcastle for a food-packing factory employing girls, because predominantly men are employed in the district. Other considerations are an agreeable setting not ear-marked for preservation whether for farming or amenity, and good communications. Some of the localities recommended on these grounds seem eminently reasonable: Corby in Northamptonshire; Dursley, Gloucestershire; and Coleford, in the Forest of Dean. Development in Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bath, and the Peak District has been sternly discouraged.

## WOODLANDS AFTER THE WAR

THE C.P.R.E. have been in close consultation with the Forestry Commission through their Joint Committee, and the Commissioners are taking an active interest in the serious loss of amenity which is bound to follow the devastation of woodlands for war purposes. Meanwhile the Royal English Forestry Society have been considering the plans which they think should be adopted for dealing with privately owned woodlands after the war; and an "Outline of a Memorandum on Post-war Policy" has been submitted by the Council to members. The result has been a strong expression of opinion in favour of the draft proposals, which will ultimately, it may be assumed, be submitted to the appropriate Government departments as the official proposals of the Society. At the back of the proposals is a deep dissatisfaction with the low average standard of woodland cultivation on private estates and a belief that the example set by the best estates should be more widely followed. It is clear that in the critical shortage of timber now developing privately owned woodlands must be made more productive, and the Forestry Society appears to have accepted the view that this can be done only by some system of State encouragement and the supervision of felling

and management. On the other hand, a qualification has been urged by many members that State control must allow full play to the initiative of keen owners. Admiral Drax, for instance, considers that "State control must be very flexible, applying a maximum of pressure to the bad landowner and a minimum of interference to the good one." If the Society's proposals are adopted, this principle will be secured by a system of "registered estates" which have given guarantees of good management. These estates must prepare acceptable schemes of working which can be brought into operation under capable management without unreasonable delay. The Memorandum also mentions the important question of death duties which the Society considers should be revised in such a way as to avoid the excessive felling which so often results from the attempt to pay them.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY

1941

SERENE it stands, enshrining high emprise,  
The dust of monarchs, armoured chivalry  
And kingship in the royal minstrelsy  
Of man's unvesting mind, that never dies  
But evermore, through thought and deed must rise  
To new-found harmony, sublime and free,  
While echoed worship from the past will be  
A prelude only where Saint Edward lies.  
Should frigid hate lay bare the sacred soil  
Or blast the beauty from uprushing shaft—  
From sculptured saint and angel, wrought in toil  
Through seven centuries of mason-craft,  
The Spirit watching from her timeless throne  
Will see new glory rising stone by stone.

R. P. HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM.

## SPARE THE PARTRIDGES

THE question of voluntarily curtailing the partridge-shooting season, often debated in peace-time, assumes an even greater importance now. Breeding stocks are more important than bags at a time when their survival in adequate numbers is scarcely more than a matter of chance in those areas where keepers have been called up and Hunts have ceased to function. Big manors will doubtless stand a deal of hammering, but on shoots of moderate acreage it very soon becomes apparent that you cannot have it both ways. If every covey gets a dusting once a week you are simply "gambling on futures." Bags may be gratifying enough, and you may even point to a seemingly adequate surplus. But how many of the survivors will be pricked to the detriment of their reproductive powers, especially if, as is so often the case, too many beats are undertaken in the day, and the last drive, started at an hour when the birds are making their staple meal, continues in an inferior light, thus doubling the chances of human error? Even though over-shooting is unlikely at a time when everyone is unusually busy, none the less, we may remember that taking shoots by and large, there are fewer coveys as cannon fodder and they are growing smaller and smaller. That is the strongest argument we can advance for stopping shooting altogether after Christmas, in view of the established fact that should the weather be unusually mild in January many partridges will be already paired.

## DISEASE IN DAIRY COWS

BY and large, the supply of fresh milk next winter will be governed by the number of cows which are got in calf during the next four months. The diseases which produce abortion and sterility in dairy cattle cause losses to the farmers of this country amounting to many millions of pounds annually and greatly reduce the national milk supply. On the other hand, recent research has provided us with effective methods of controlling these diseases. It is therefore of the utmost importance that these methods shall be universally applied. A scheme has now been agreed between the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Farmers' Union and the National Veterinary Medical Association which—though its application is not compulsory, as some people think it might well be—will provide farmers with efficient diagnosis and effective treatment for all animals affected by this group of diseases. The essence of the scheme consists of an under-

taking between the farmer and his veterinary surgeon whereby each will play his part in carrying out the methods of control approved by the Agricultural Research Council. In every case the Ministry of Agriculture will provide free laboratory services for diagnostic work, free abortion vaccine, and drugs at a much reduced charge. The National Veterinary Medical Association has agreed to a scale of annual payments which should provide a much cheaper and more comprehensive service to farmers in dealing with the diseases in question than it is possible to obtain to-day. It is clearly most important that farmers, as well as veterinary practitioners, should make themselves quickly acquainted with the details of the scheme and of the opportunities it offers.

## SPARROW CLUBS

COUNTY War Agricultural Committees, as part of their campaign against vermin, are in some instances trying to enlist school children to form "sparrow clubs" to collect the eggs of this little pest. The Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire somewhat unexpectedly calls the proposal of the Agricultural Committee "as pernicious as it is ill-informed." Very few school children, if any, it asserts, are able to distinguish between sparrows and other small birds which are insectivorous and therefore beneficial; and few teachers to distinguish between the hedge and the house sparrow. Moreover, the nests of the former are usually rather inaccessible, while those of the latter are among the easiest to find. No one, the report goes on, will question the desirability of reducing the sparrow population, but this is not the right way to go about it.

## MULTIPLE BLUES

BLUES at Oxford and Cambridge are to-day naturally and relatively less important, and perhaps rather easier to gain, than they used to be, but he who gains five of them must be a truly remarkable player of games. This feat has just been achieved at Cambridge by J. R. Bridger of Clare, who played in the recent Rugby match against Oxford and had already played cricket, hockey, lawn tennis and squash for his University. Here is something to send statisticians to their books of records to see if this has ever been equalled or excelled. If memory serves, Alfred Lyttelton represented Cambridge in five different pastimes—cricket, Association football, tennis, rackets and throwing the hammer. Another Cambridge man to gain many blues—at least four—was R. P. Keigwin of Peterhouse. From Oxford there come to mind two Fosters, "Tip" and Geoffrey, each with the same four blues—cricket, Association football, rackets and golf. C. B. Fry might have had perhaps the most remarkable of all these records but for an accident. Cricket, Association football and athletics of course: these may be taken as read, and he was actually given his blue at Rugby football also, but could not play in the match because of an injury. No doubt there are other instances, and this is the sort of subject to evoke indignant corrections from statistically minded correspondents. In any case Mr. Bridger, with his five war-time blues, has earned his very particular niche.

## SCRAPS OF PAPER

MAY we again appeal to our readers to help the war effort by clearing their offices, attics and store-rooms of all accumulations of useless paper? The call is urgent; the need is vital; the obligation on each one of us who is enjoying the protection of someone else's son is paramount. Paper is now being turned into munitions of many kinds. Your own effort may mean that so many more shells can be fired, so many more aeroplanes can take the air. The greatest need at the moment is for old ledgers, files, catalogues, year books, plans, and similarly bulky stocks. But paper of all kinds will be welcomed. Earlier on some of us were perhaps discouraged from collecting it by shortcomings in the collection system. Those faults have been remedied. Anyone unable to find a merchant in his immediate neighbourhood has only to write to us saying what he has to dispose of, and we will do the rest. A scrap of paper cost Germany the last war; let us see to it that scraps of paper in another sense contribute to her defeat in this war too.





ROCKS, SEA AND SKY: FILEY BRIGG, YORKSHIRE

## A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

IT is interesting to learn that the Hampshire Agricultural War Committee have detailed a sub-committee to go into the question of making a portion of the wide area of the New Forest play its part in the greater production effort, and the scheme they are working on at present is the improvement and extension of grazing areas. As many people are aware, the existing grazing is meagre in the extreme, for there are only a few tiny oases of good grass in all the wide expanse, and these are invariably grazed off so closely that they resemble golf greens. The remainder of the open stretches is covered with either heather or dwarf gorse or bracken—usually two of them, and sometimes all three.

The extension of grazing is not intended for the benefit of the Forest ponies, but for the small dairy herds of the Forest farmers, which have shrunk considerably of recent years owing to the increase of moorland growths. This constituted a vicious circle, as with the decrease in grazing animals came the concomitant and more rapid creeping in of gorse. Animal rationing, and reduction of pasture-land in the interests of corn-growing, result in a large number of heifer calves going to the local markets every week, and if a proportion of these can be saved to grow into milk-producing cows something will have been accomplished.

THE scheme, which is already in operation, consists of ploughing up and disc-harrowing certain areas where the small dairyman will take advantage of them, treating these ploughed acres with chemical manures and lime—above all lime—and the sowing of them with selected grasses. The New Forest has always had a bad name for sterility of soil, and one imagines William I enclosed it as a hunting area because he did not think it much good for anything else. Since those days the land has never had a chance, as the maintenance of an enormous head of deer was the first consideration, and it was not until the middle of the last century that the number of these animals was reduced in the interests of those with grazing rights.

On account of the deer and their food supply, sheep were not allowed in the Forest and only a few isolated farms have established rights to graze these animals on the Crown lands. Some of the farms in question have

obtained these concessions because far away in the dim past their land belonged to the Cistercian monks, who were always sheep addicts wherever they took up their quarters. It is said that when King John was seized with the first abdominal pains, the result of over-eating and drinking to drown his sorrows after the Wash disaster, he, with the idea of ensuring his entry through the golden portals, made over a large tract of land in the Beaulieu area to the Cistercians. After this lapse of time, of course, it is impossible to ascertain if there is any truth in the story and, moreover, there is no means of proving if the gift had the desired effect, but the fact remains that one or two farms in the Beaulieu district can run sheep on the Forest if they so wish.

The committee, I believe, have considered the question of the extension of sheep on the Forest, but there are a number of difficulties to overcome, chief of which is that any change in the existing regulations, most of which date back to Tudor and earlier times, could only be effected by Act of Parliament, and incidentally the old indigenous Forest folk are highly suspicious of any interference with existing conditions.

MOTORISTS complain most vehemently that with all the wide expanse of feeding ground at their disposal practically every pony and cow on the Forest is to be found grazing along the verges of the road, and nowhere else. The motorists, as self-centred as their internal combustion engines, imagine the animals do this solely to annoy, but the truth of the matter is that the only sweet grass to be found in the Forest is that which grows along the sides of the roads. The explanation of this was given to me by an agricultural expert, and it is most interesting. Specimens of the soil from these grass edges were taken, and also some from beneath the heather a few yards away. In the first it was found that the lime content was amply sufficient, but in the second entirely absent. The theory is that the roads have been made up from time to time with limestone—and certainly of recent years, when bitumen treating has become general, the filling-up ingredients used have been of small limestone or chalk—and the dust from the road's surface has spread over the verges, which accounts for the rich green grass which is not to be found elsewhere.

This all sounds very hopeful, as thorough ploughing and harrowing will destroy the shallow-rooted dwarf gorse, and if a small quantity of lime will produce grass of this quality a considerable increase in the grazing areas may be expected shortly.

BOTH my publishers have written to me recently in what one might call "sob-stuff" terms about the shortage of paper and binding difficulties which are hanging up the book trade and making the printing of new editions difficult if not impossible. The binding situation, it would seem, is even worse than the paper shortage, as so many binding operatives have been called up for more important work.

We all realise that the war effort must of necessity interfere with our peace-time pastimes and pursuits, but, naturally, hold the opinion that our own particular pleasures and hobbies should be the last to be affected. I read from time to time in the daily journals heated letters about the continuance of horse-racing, greyhound-racing, golf, football and football pools, and these are followed invariably by still more heated defences of these sports, it being pointed out that the soldier, sailor, airman and munition worker must have his relaxations, or his efficiency will suffer.

AS both a writer of books and an addict to them, I feel some effort should be made to continue their output, but of course I am biased, for I cannot remember any time during the last 40 years when I had not a volume by my bedside, among my camp kit, or in my saddle-bags. During the last war a thoughtful friend on the reviewing staff of one of our leading journals sent me off a parcel of volumes every week, and in a neighbouring division I discovered, to our mutual advantage, another man in the same happy position.

There is just one point in favour of books and their production which cannot be applied to other pursuits. That is that our men in the Middle and Far East, the thousands that go down to the sea in ships, and our prisoners of war in Germany cannot enjoy horse-racing, greyhounds, football or football pools, but they can and do enjoy books. Judging from the letters that are published almost every week in

COUNTRY LIFE and elsewhere, the demand for books and more books by these exiles is incessant and insatiable.

THE letter in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE describing the rat-catcher's fox, Hezekiah, a most obedient and hard-working animal, recalls our pet fox, Charles James, who was neither obedient nor hard-working, and who was adopted by my wife in error. At the time the London Zoological Gardens had asked me to obtain for them an Arabian leopard, which, I believe, is of a different type from either the African or the Indian. The local Beduin having been urged to do something about it brought me from the desert every species of animal that exists there, except a leopard. The animals they produced—all of which had to be paid for—ranged from the small hyrax, or coney of the Bible, to the hare; and from the fennec to the hyæna, but never a leopard.

Then one day about half a tribe accompanied by their sheikh came in with "the real thing"—a tiny cub about two days old with its eyes still closed, and so very small it might have been anything. The tribe, backed by their sheikh, swore on the Koran and by the three divorces that it was a *fahad* (leopard). Had they not all seen its mother, a huge, savage,

spotted creature that had tried to kill them when they took the cub? So, the tribe having been rewarded for their courage, the little fellow was adopted and brought up on a bottle. He grew quickly, and every day he became less like a leopard and more like the *canidae* family until he blossomed eventually into a most beautiful, but otherwise quite ordinary, fox with a glorious brush, and a soul packed tight with wanton wickedness and low cunning—his only redeeming feature being his affection for my wife, who had brought him up.

THE reaction of our dogs to the inclusion of this fox in the household was unspeakable disgust! If their people had sunk so low as to take up with animals of this description they would prefer to live elsewhere, and so the erstwhile happy family began to break up. The Saluki went off and enlisted in the Camel Corps; the nondescript bitch shifted her quarters from the house and went to live with the gardener in his hut; while the Aberdeen of those days, who claimed my wife as his private and personal property, was more than disgusted. He was broken-hearted, and when the fox took his place and insisted on sleeping with her in the afternoon, draped round her neck like a fur collar, he adopted the attitude that life was not worth living; and a really

unhappy Scottie is more than the hardest heart can bear. So Charles James had to go.

He was given away to some friends who lived at Meadi on the outskirts of Cairo, and here he made a great friend of the Airedale who lived next door, the two animals becoming gangsters and going thoroughly to the bad. The fox's civilised upbringing, so far from improving his character, had had the effect of worsening it, and he had, moreover, acquired considerable knowledge of things the wild fox never learns. He knew the secrets of poultry-run fastenings, the situation of larders, the entrances provided by open windows, and above all the location of all the meat safes on the verandas of Meadi. For about six months the raiding pair terrorised this peaceful suburb, and then fortunately the mating season came round, Charles James went off to his native desert with a wild vixen, and the prodigal Airedale, promising to be good, returned to the bosom of his family.

One way and another, a fox does not seem to make an entirely satisfactory pet and better left where he belongs—in the wild. The few tame foxes I have come in contact with are either furtive, frightened creatures living in kennels and cages, or are of the Charles James type and eventually go wild to apply their acquired knowledge to the more efficient raiding of poultry yards and sheepfolds.

## THE PROBLEM OF GLEN AFFRIC



A BEND IN THE RIVER BEYOND LOCH AN LAGHAIR, GLEN AFFRIC

### Electric Power Stations —or a National Park?

Written and Illustrated by  
**J. H. RAE**

WHEN the House of Commons recently refused a second reading to the Grampian Power Bill, two glens which many hold to be the most beautiful in Scotland and many square miles of the grandest scenery in the Highlands were safeguarded from a great hydro-electric installation—at any rate for the time being. If the Bill had proceeded, admittedly nothing would have been done until after the war. But, besides the question of beauty *versus* utility, and the issue raised by the fact that the scheme was to supply electric power and water not to Highland but to industrial Lowland areas, Members rightly felt that, in the words of the Secretary for Scotland, to agree to the Bill was "to mortgage the future" at a moment when the much greater question of national planning stands on the threshold.

The Highlands' reserves of water power are a very important national asset. So much was recognised when the original Parliamentary Commission was appointed, whose recommendations the Bill embodied. For the House to reject a scheme based on the approval of one of its own committees shows how public opinion has moved in the last few years. Then, there was no considerable opposition to the view that a public corporation which offered to use the resources of one part of the country for the material benefit of another, more thickly populated, was performing a national duty. Now, Mr. Johnston asked, ought the House to proceed with a measure which would "confer most valuable natural assets upon a private corporation and tie the hands of the Government of the day, when the whole question of regionalisation—of area and ownership of hydro-electricity—came to be considered?" Mr. Keeling, who pointed out that the scheme would "spoil natural scenery which was excelled by none in any area of Great Britain," made the interesting point that, if the water power of the Highlands is to be harnessed, it should be done on a small scale for encouraging local prosperity, rather than on a gigantic scale for that of remote areas. By introducing small power plants,



perhaps one for every glen or strath, electricity could be produced at low cost, and no large reservoirs or transmission lines on a large scale would be required. These points from the debate illustrate the new spirit in which proposals for exploiting the country's natural resources are being considered. It expresses a fundamental shifting of values, by which, in certain circumstances, a part may be esteemed, not indeed as great as a whole, but more important to the whole than a larger part. The new scale of values is that behind the demand for regionalism of which much is now heard in connection with national planning.

But, when all is said, the aspect of the Glen Affric proposal that most stirred the majority of Britons, and heartened them most when the scheme was rejected, is the glen's reputation for possessing the most majestic scenery in the Highlands. It is relatively little known, but the illustrations in this article will show that the reputation is not ill founded. Among the remoter and still untamed regions beyond the Great Glen, Affric and Cannich with their adjoining forests do make up an area in which Highland scenery and characteristics are seen at their very best and which it would be a sin against the spirit to destroy. Hitherto much of it has been preserved as some of the finest deer-forest in Scotland, evidence rather of its unsuitability for any more productive use than of unprogressiveness on the part of the large local landowners; but also of its wild and rugged nature. In the immediate future such exclusive use is likely to be economically impossible—deer forests involve no little cost in maintenance and in participation in the sport they offer—even if the claims for wider enjoyment and, in some areas, timber-production were not increasingly important.

It is not unusual for proposals to be made to form a national park in any area the scenery of which is otherwise threatened. Final decision must ultimately weigh a variety of factors. But the claims of the Glen Affric region to be considered for the national park of Scotland, or of the Highlands, are second to none on grounds of unspoilt and magnificent natural scenery. Indeed Sir George Courthope revealed during the Commons debate that the Forestry Commission had already provisionally decided, just before the war, that parts of it were suitable for a national forest park.

It is no attempt at fine writing to claim that Glen Affric is as near an approach to ten miles of fairyland as we are likely to find on this earth, while its neighbour Glen Cannich is but little inferior. The Glen Affric Hotel is 17½ miles from Beauly and 27½ miles from Inverness. It can be approached by an alternative route from Drumnadrochit on Loch Ness through Glen Urquhart—the distance being about 15 miles. Glen Affric begins two miles or thereby west of the hotel and from this starting-point the road runs south-westward through that stretch of river and loch, with alternations of rapid, pool and waterfall, which MacWhirter used to declare he had never seen equalled for beauty and variety. The route ends at a bridge over a narrow part of Loch Affric. The end-to-end view of the loch from hereabouts is very fine. The distant peaks of Kintail with the sharp point of Scour Ouran showing over the broad flank of Ben Attow form a wonderful background and give a majestic finish to the scene.

Glen Cannich debouches a little east of the hotel—and here it may be said that there is a formidable minority who maintain that Cannich is the finer glen of the two. The glen runs north-westerly for a while and then, swinging round, follows a course roughly parallel to Glen Affric—the two rivers being little more than three miles apart.

The most representative portion of either glen is its lowest 10 miles. Thus the area which suggests itself as most suitable for conversion into a national park is the wedge which is enclosed by the mountain wall containing, on the north, the lower part of Glen Cannich, and the heights which border, on the south, the corresponding reaches of the Affric. Such a tract would be from 10 to 12 miles long, while the width would vary from four to seven miles. The area would therefore be about 60 square miles.

Guisachan might be included in the enclosed district without any great increase in



GLEN CANNICH NEAR LOCH SCALBIAG



GLEN AFFRIC—THE MOUTH OF CHISHOLM'S PASS



GLEN STRATHFARRAR



GLEN CANNICH ABOVE THE LADY'S FALL

its mileage. The Guisachan property lies just south of and contiguous to the middle portions of Glen Affric. The scenery here is a charming blend of park-like country with Highland surroundings. The neighbourhood of the Plodda Falls is of great beauty.

Almost the whole of the suggested park area consists of deer forest, and it is known that for many years the demand for such forests has shown a decline. The shooting-lodges could be converted into hostels and these could be supplemented by smaller hostels at selected

points, also housekeeping cabins. Public camp grounds within the park-limits could be provided free, as in America, or with a small charge, as in New Zealand.

Many national parks contain private lands which are afforded the same protection as private lands elsewhere. Thus farmsteadings, crofts, etc., already within the park would remain, but always with the following reservation. One of the functions of a national park is the preservation of wild life within its precincts. Thus rapacious birds, red deer, the roe,

the badger, the fox and the wild cat would go their ways unmolested and wander at will. Who knows but that the golden eagle, sensing this freedom from danger, might not be induced to return to its ancient haunts?

The possibility of winter sports might be considered. The largest known permanent bed of snow in Scotland is on Mam Soul—and the summit of Mam Soul (3,862ft.) is only two and a half miles from the shores of Loch Affric, and would be but little outside the borders of the park.

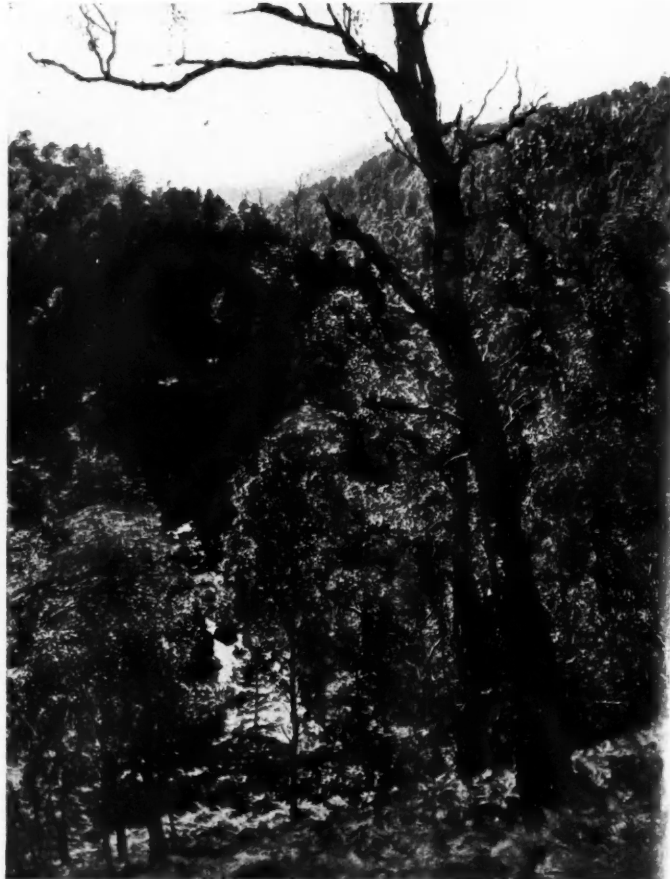
At other seasons of the year, the suggested park would not only provide scenery of the highest order within its boundaries together with mountain climbing, but would also prove a convenient centre for many expeditions. Among them would be a visit to Loch Ness by Glen Urquhart, to Glen Strathfarrar where what often appears a lowland stream winds placidly amid the rich beauty of the surrounding Highland landscape.

A variety of routes also may be taken to the west coast, while a divergence brings us to the latest acquisition of the National Trust—the Falls of Glomach, the highest in Scotland.

It may be assumed that during the period of reconstruction the future of the Glen Affric district will come up for settlement. To those in whose hands will then lie the destiny of this fair region, may it not be said in the warning words of Carlyle: "Choose now—your choice is brief but endless"?



GUISACHAN, NEAR PLODDA FALLS



LOOKING UP GLEN AFFRIC FROM ABOVE BADGER FALLS



# HARVESTING THE REEDS

By JIM VINCENT

**A**T no time in the past 40 years have Norfolk reeds been more abundant than they are to-day, and the supply is ever increasing. For centuries they have been used for roofing ancient barns, churches and houses in Broadland, but it is only during the last 30 years that they have been employed extensively all over England. Apart from their value for roofing—a reed roof gives coolness in summer and warmth in winter—reeds can be substituted for wooden laths in false ceilings and, when of good quality, they make practical and pleasing fences. And now uses are being found for them in factories to supplement the straw which the farmers are able to spare.

Before motor cars and lorries took the place of horse-drawn vehicles forage was much sought after in Broadland. Reeds and rushes were cut green and sent far and wide as food for horses. This gave employment to an army of workers and produced a steady income for owners and tenants. In addition excellent snipe-shooting over the freshly mown swamps was provided. Now, however, snipe are locked out by great areas of boggy ground rank with tons of edge reeds and rushes which are allowed to rot. Yet if this herbage were ploughed down the fertility of the heavy soil could be improved for years.

Harvesting of reeds begins after the frost and gales have stripped off the leaves, leaving an appearance of golden corn, and continues to the end of April. The work is done by men who are specialists in reed cutting, and very hardy men they are. Some can neither read nor write; one who worked for me used to cut snatches in a stick, every snotch meaning a "tally" (50 shoves or bundles).

The counting of reeds is very puzzling to the uninitiated. A fathom is five shoves; 120 fathoms make one hundred as bought by the thatchers. This quantity when freshly cut weighs approximately three tons, and is sufficient for about 600 sq. ft. of new roofing.

Reed cutters to-day receive £5 a hundred, and the reeds are sold from £11 to £14 a hundred. In 1910 I paid 30s. a hundred to the cutters and sold for £5. Before that the men were paid 25s. a hundred.

The men can cut daily from 50 to 100 shoves, which they carry or boat out and lay on a hale to dry. Lighters, each carrying 600 shoves, transport the reeds across the Broad.

The men mow a swathe of reeds on and

back again, and this is known as double swathing. They then get hold of the reeds by their feathery ends and dress all the short pieces

shoven now"—meaning that there would be no more punting. I was looking for a name for the motor boat and I felt Roy had found it, so she was named the *Dunshoven*.

When loading the lighters the man who pitches on the shoves keeps up an audible count, and at every fiftieth shove he shouts "Tally."

The reeds are unloaded on the staithe where the lorry comes alongside and takes them to the station or direct to their destinations.

Some years ago a yachtsman moored alongside one of these old reed-cutters and tried to impress him by relating the wonderful things he had seen abroad.

"At one place," he said, "the rats were as big as your rabbits. What do you think of that, my man?"

The old reed cutter replied: "Look you here, sir. I don't like to call you a liar, but you're handling the truth werry carelessly."



REED CUTTERS AND BINDERS AT WORK  
The man in the centre is combing loose and short reeds out



LOADING A LIGHTER WITH "SHOVES"  
At every fiftieth shove the man on the bank shouts "Tally"



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXTENSIVE REED-BEDS  
The loaded lighters are being towed by the motor boat *Dunshoven*

Eric J. Hosking

# GEORGIAN CABINET-MAKERS

IV—CONDITIONS AND COMPARISONS - By RALPH EDWARDS AND MARGARET JOURDAIN

*Illustrated by Pieces at Harewood House, Yorkshire*

**L**IGHT on the practice of ordering furniture in the country to be sent down from London is supplied by the correspondence of Sir Edward Knatchbull of Mersham Hatch, near Ashford, with Chippendale and Haig with reference to the refurnishing of the Hatch, which was spread over a period of more than 10 years. In 1771 a letter from the firm informs Sir Edward: "We have this evening forwarded by the Canterbury Coach two different designs for glasses & frames." These were pier glasses which were to measure over 8ft. in height and cost £170 or £180 each, according to the design; but they were not supplied, no doubt because of the large outlay involved. Some of the furniture, including a set of chairs and a marble table, were sent by sea "on board the Kent," presumably to Hythe or another local port. Chippendale attended in person to give advice and supervise his workmen engaged in the house. In the same year Haig promises on his behalf that he will be at Hatch "in little more than a fortnight" and conveys his regrets for "being detained so long in the North." Harewood was then being furnished by his firm, and it seems likely that his long absence was in connection with that enterprise. The disadvantages attending on sending the firm's workmen backwards and forwards from London are touched upon by Sir Edward when at last the long-drawn-out undertaking was nearly completed: "As to the Man who put up and coloured the green Paper he was not above two days at work and did it extremely bad went away and left part of his work to be done by the other Man, with whom I find no fault, only that you charge Coach hire as well . . . travelling which is unreasonable to charge both, for had I employed a Person in the Country who could have done every thing just as well as your Man, I should not have been charged a farthing for travelling of Coach hire so I shall expect an abatement in those articles."

Sir Edward Knatchbull owned a great house and could afford to patronise a fashionable London firm, but householders of moderate means living in the more remote parts of England would normally obtain their furniture from local makers: in 1726 Defoe remarks in *The Complete Tradesman* that cane chairs are made in London, "the ordinary matted chairs perhaps in the places where they live." And



SIDE-TABLE, CARVED AND GILT: THE TOP INLAID WITH VARIOUS WOODS

Attributed to Thomas Chippendale, circa 1770

there is something to suggest that local associations influenced the choice, even in the case of great houses furnished from London. Chippendale was born at Otley in the neighbourhood of Harewood and Nostell, and even if we discount the family tradition that "on account of the unusual ability he displayed, (he) attracted the notice of the ancestors of the Earl of Harewood through whose assistance he was enabled to start in business in London," it is significant that he carried out two of his most important commissions within a few miles of his native place. Vile, again, sprang from a Somerset family and his only known bill, outside the Royal accounts, is for furniture supplied to a house in an adjoining county. Towards the end of the eighteenth century many of the subscribers to Sheraton's *Drawing Book* were provincial makers who would supply most of the local demand.

But fashionable London firms were still accustomed to send their productions far afield. In 1802, Mrs. Piozzi, who had patronised Ince and Mayhew largely in the Streatham Park days, was expecting more furniture from that firm for "pretty Brynbella," her country house in North Wales. Nor was the output of the leading cabinet-makers always confined to England. From early in the period there is evidence of a demand on the Continent for English productions. Giles Grendey exported lacquer furniture to Spain, and Ince and Mayhew printed the explanatory notes of their *Universal System* in English and French, an indication that they sought to cater for the foreign market. A few years later Gillows were sending out furniture from Lancaster "to the plantations," while William Hickey, an attorney practising in India, bought "a very capital billiard table" by Seddon for his house near Calcutta. It is evidence of the high reputation enjoyed by English furniture abroad that David Roentgen, the famous *ébéniste*, was accustomed to describe himself as *Englischer Kabinettmacher*.

Full particulars of prices paid for furniture throughout the period are available in contemporary bills. Though a reliable ratio is difficult to establish, probably it is safe to say that at about the time of George III's accession such prices should be multiplied by four to give their approximate present equivalent. For the celebrated marquetry commode at Harewood Chippendale and Haig charged Edwin Lascelles £86 in 1773, while in the previous year John Cobb was paid £63 5s. for the commode supplied to Corsham, the greater elaboration of the Harewood piece fully accounting for the difference in price. A few years earlier Cobb's partner, William Vile, had charged £71 for the "Exceedingly fine mahogany Secretary" supplied to Queen Charlotte. At this time a price of £100 was highly exceptional for a piece of furniture; though much larger sums were paid for mirror glass, indeed out of all proportion to the frames. At the end of the century there was a sharp and general rise in prices caused by the Napoleonic wars and the Industrial Revolution. We find the younger Chippendale charging Lord Harewood £124 10s. for a library table in 1796, and that such a price was not exceptional is suggested by his bill of £115 in 1805 for the library table at Stourhead.

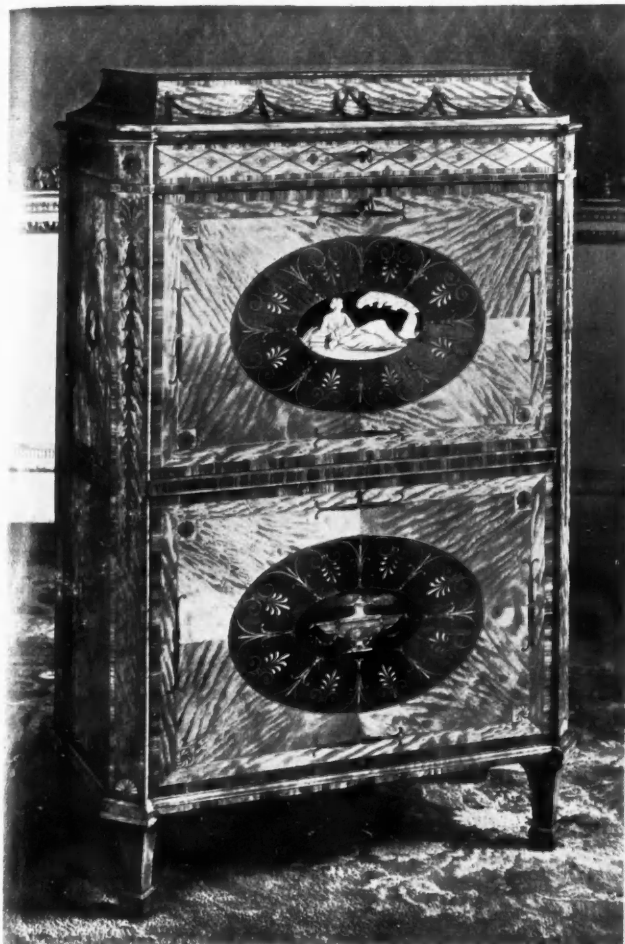
Of the furniture produced by these and many other prominent craftsmen during the eighteenth century it may be claimed that a large proportion is not merely in a style but has style in a wider sense, a quality hard to define but easily recognised. Partly this is



COMMODOE, LACQUERED GREEN WITH GILT DECORATION

Of similar date and attribution





## UPRIGHT SECRETAIRE.

Satinwood inlaid with various woods; the recumbent figure in ivory on ebony ground. Height, 4ft. 6ins.; length, 2ft. 9ins.

By Thomas Chippendale, circa 1770



## MAHOGANY CHAIR.

Probably by Thomas Chippendale, circa 1770

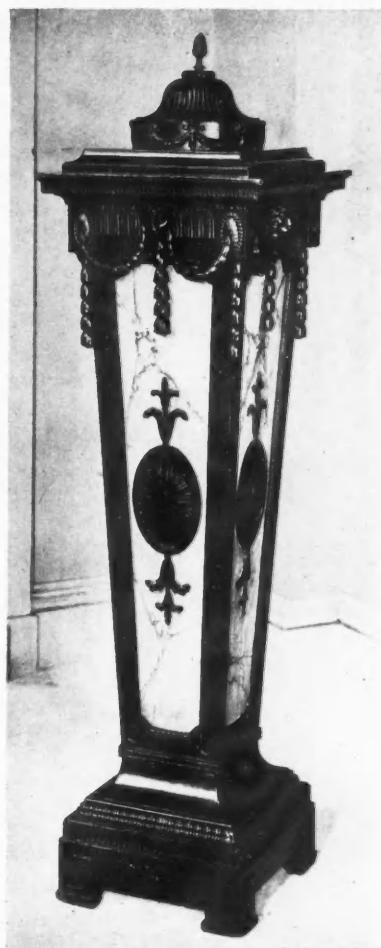
explained by an inherited tradition of craftsmanship, rules and practices derived from long experience; though this leaves out of account the talent, sometimes amounting almost to genius, of the individual craftsman. Moreover, furniture and household decoration were then taken seriously by a cultured and cosmopolitan society, so that, by the end of the century, they had become the concern "of every polite nation in Europe." They had a recognised if relatively humble status among the arts, nor was the distinction between applied and fine art so definite as it subsequently became. By leading firms draughtsmen of ability, even perhaps with pretensions as artists, were retained to provide original designs which, in some cases, were subsequently engraved. Matthias Lock, in whose draughtsmanship the quality is remarkable, thus placed his fertile imagination at Chippendale's command, while Edward Edwards, A.R.A., Walpole's protégé, well known for his *Anecdotes of Painters*, though his mind was set upon painting, "drew patterns for furniture" at Hallett's, the fashionable cabinet-maker's, in his youth. Later he opened an evening school, where he taught drawing "to several young men who later arrived to be artists, or to qualify themselves to be cabinet or ornamental furniture makers," alternatives which

suggest that the designing of furniture was regarded as a branch of the graphic arts. The younger Chippendale, who possessed "great ability as a draughtsman and designer," also exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy. And from early in the century distinguished architects were accustomed to design furniture. Apart from William Kent's activities of the kind, Vardy, Gibbs, Flitcroft, and Chambers all gave some attention to the subject. But Robert Adam is of course the outstanding instance of the fashionable architect who took under his aegis not only interior decoration, but the whole domain of furniture and domestic equipment. Even allowing for the assistance of draughtsmen in his office, the number of highly finished and delicately coloured designs for furniture which must be attributed to Adam's own hand remains astonishing, and witness to the importance he attached to it as part of his decorative schemes. Whereas for the masterpieces of inlaid furniture at Harewood House Adam's designs are not forthcoming, and there is nothing to declare his responsibility in Chippendale's bills, the collaboration between cabinet-maker and architect is clearly established in the case of Kenwood, William France heading some of the most important items in the accounts; "the under-written articles are what I perform'd from Mr. Adam's designs."

The names and addresses of craftsmen concerned with the making of furniture are to be found in large numbers in contemporary records—trade-cards, advertisements, and London directories. The trade subscribers to Chippendale's *Director* and Sheraton's *Drawing Book*

amount in the aggregate to over 800 and include cabinet-makers, upholsterers, chair-makers and joiners. Though the information available about makers of furniture has been greatly augmented by recent research, anything approaching finality would seem to be precluded. Records comparable to those of the French *ébénistes* do not exist in England, where conditions were quite different. Membership of the Joiners', Carpenters' or Upholders' Companies was confined to craftsmen working in the City of London; nor in the period under review did these Companies possess any effective control. About the middle of the century cabinet-makers and upholsterers formed a special society of their own to promote their interests by publishing trade catalogues.

A drawing made by T. H. Shepherd about 1830 and reproduced in W. Besant's account of the City shows their premises facing down Aldgate and bearing the sign "Cabinet Makers Society," but no particulars of this Society's membership or constitution are known. Unlike English cabinet-makers, the French *ébénistes* of the eighteenth century formed a close corporation and abundant information exists concerning their organisation. No craftsman in France could open a workshop without having qualified as a master, and to do that he had to enter upon a long apprenticeship and then work as a journeyman for several years. To obtain his mastership he had to prove his skill by the production of a *chef d'œuvre*, while for admission to the Paris Guild heavy fees were payable. To ensure its members sufficient remunerative work, their numbers were definitely limited, and from 1737 onwards the names of all master craftsmen are enrolled in the Registres des Maîtrises. In contrast with English anonymity in this respect, a statute of the fraternity in 1741 ordained that each master should have his own particular mark which should be stamped on all the furniture he produced. The strongly individualistic English trade affords no kind of parallel to this statutory organisation and rigid discipline.



## PEDESTAL, PAINTED TO REPRESENT MARBLE

With carved bronze enrichments. Attributed to Thomas Chippendale, circa 1770



# BERRY POMEROY CASTLE, DEVON

## A PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF SOMERSET

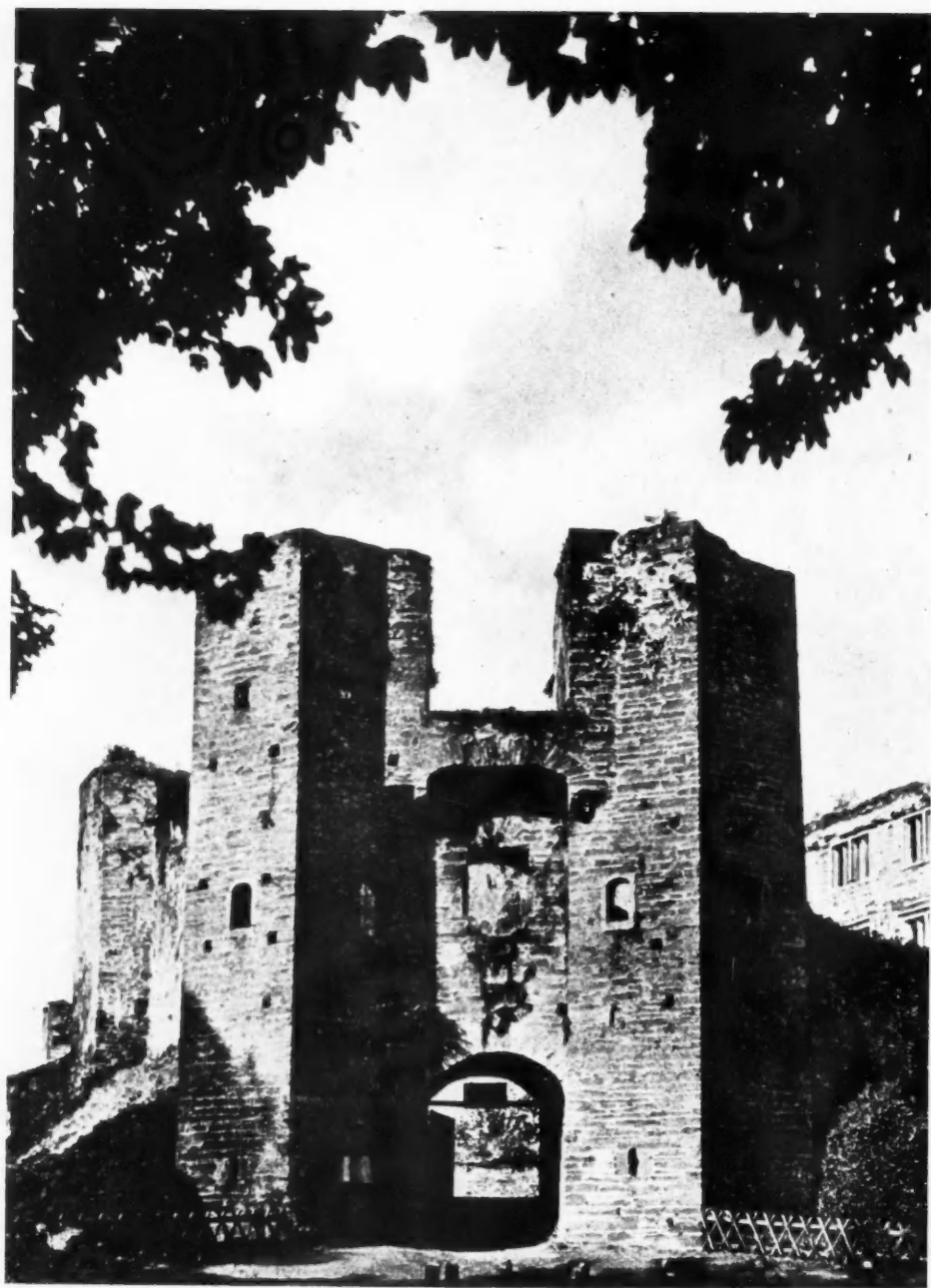
Acquired by Ralf de la Pomerai at the Conquest, Berry was heavily fortified about 1300. Sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the Castle in 1548 to the Lord Protector Somerset. Enlarged and magnificently decorated in Elizabethan and Jacobean days, it was a ruin in 1700.

TO leave Totnes by the bridge over the Dart at the foot of the steep main street is to enter the parish of Berry Pomeroy; but the ruins of the Castle lie almost three miles farther on among magnificent woods on the edge of a deep ravine. From the Castle lodge, identified by a brass hand-bell on the doorstep, the way follows a winding and gently falling road down a wooded glen banked high with shrubs. Through them the ruins suddenly become visible, set low across a clearing, on a spur of the hillside, their farther face hidden from view.

The centre of this southern side of the building (Fig. 3) is formed by a machicolated



1.—THE CASTLE FROM THE VALLEY  
Engraving by F. Nash after Joseph Farington, R.A.



2.—THE GATE-HOUSE AND FLANKING TOWERS

mediaeval gateway between flanking towers. From the left of the gate-house, a curtain wall runs back a few yards to a tall turret, beyond which, at some distance, can be seen a rectangular mass, large as the gateway itself and joined to it by a low modern wall. To the right of the gate-house stretches another curtain wall ending in a partly demolished tower, which, from Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, we learn bore the name St. Margaret's. Behind the curtain and overlooking the courtyard, looms the roofless, many-windowed shell of an Elizabethan mansion.

The gate-house stands between hexagonal flanking towers 40ft. high, connected, towards their tops, by a platform, carried on a flattened arch. The "machicolation," as it was called, commanded the gate and draw-bridge below. The axle sockets of the latter and the holes for the lifting gear can still be seen. But the moat at this point, as indeed along all the southern front except at the base of St. Margaret's Tower, has been filled in. Above the gateway is a window, now mullionless, and, immediately below it, as late as 1701, a moorstone slab bore the arms of de la Pomerai. In the Middle Ages, no doubt, the coat was painted—the red lion rampant on a golden field within a bordure engrailed sable. The gateway, some 8½ft. across, round-headed, but of height which can barely have allowed a mounted knight to have ridden in with lance erect, gives into a barrel-roofed passage to the courtyard beyond. Left and right can be seen the grooves for the portcullis; and the grooves, as in other cases, stop a foot from the groundsel to allow clearance for the spikes. If one advances a few paces, the aperture through which the hoisted shutter disappeared becomes visible overhead. Neither towers nor gate-house have retained their crenellation.

The actual area enclosed by the enceinte walls is under three-fifths of an acre. Much of the rampart walk, with the western turret and behind it the gate-house, are seen in Fig. 6. It is easy to pass from the rampart walk into the gate-house room (Fig. 7) immediately over the entrance passage. Usually this space is called the guard-room; "portcullis-chamber" (the shutter aperture previously mentioned can here be seen from above) might be a better



### 3.—THE APPROACH FROM THE SOUTH

Beyond the gate-house and curtain wall rises the seventeenth-century Seymour Building

designation. The arcading is part of the Seymour alterations. From the chamber, a corridor runs inside the curtain to the western turret, which is easily ascended by a vice.

It is not till one goes round to the east and north sides of the Castle that the strength of the position is realised: a steep bluff projecting from the hillside into a valley. St. Margaret's Tower stands at the south-east corner, its base in the moat and, behind it rises the keep-like mass of the Seymour building (Fig. 4). A distant view of the Castle from the valley below was selected by Joseph Farington, R.A., for his painting of Berry Pomeroy. Some licence may be allowed to the artist; but it is not surprising that in the passage of over a century the woods have grown up, largely hiding the ruins from this direction, at least in summer. The engraving by F. Nash is reproduced at the head of this article. Any information as to the whereabouts of the original Farington picture would be received with interest.

The engraving prominently depicts one of the most curious features of the Castle: a group of lofty and massive masonry piers along the north side (Fig. 5). These seem to have formed the chief structural members of a vanished north wing which may have contained the Seymour Great Hall, of which the intermediate walling no doubt contained large windows and was presumably of less than mediæval thickness and strength.

Who built the Castle of which these are the remains? Berry ("beri," a word cognate with burgh) indicates a defended place. Alricus the Saxon held it at *Domesday*. At the Conquest, Ralf de la Pomerai, of la Pomerai ("the apple orchard") near Caen, received 57 Devonian manors. If not he, then Gossefin his son, founder of the Abbey of St. Mary du Val, near Caen, began to

strengthen the site. They probably found the site ditched, mounded and palisaded before building in timber some sort of keep. It is hardly likely the son of Gossefin, Henry de la Pomerai I (—1166-67),

Constable in the household of Henry I, whose natural daughter Rohesia, sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, he married, brought his bride to a shack on the top of a Devonshire hill-top motte. The Constable's son was



4.—ON THE EDGE OF THE ABYSS: ST. MARGARET'S TOWER AND THE KEEP-LIKE MASS OF THE SEYMOUR HOUSE

"Country Life"





5.—ALONG THE NORTH SIDE

The tall isolated piers are structural members of a vanished wing



6.—IN THE COURTYARD: THE GATE-HOUSE AND RAMPART WALK



7.—THE PORTCULLIS-CHAMBER ABOVE THE GATE

The arcade was inserted during Seymour alterations

among the supporters of John Lackland against Richard I and, in 1194, made a stand at St. Michael's Mount, near which he possessed the manor of Ridwri. Local legend says that, after the failure of the revolt, Henry committed suicide in the high Roman fashion by being bled to death by his surgeon. A contemporary chronicler more baldly announced "he died of fright at the approach of Cœur-de-lion" and that his brother Joscelin, also a rebel, assumed "the habit rather than the life of a monk" at Ford Abbey, until the King was dead—whereupon Joscelin "returned to his pristine glory!" Richard I allowed the son, Henry de la Pomerai III, to keep his lands; he, who in 1207 paid 10 marks to enclose his park at Berry, would surely be ill content upon his perch with walls less solid than those of his park boundary. Many interesting facts might be recorded of these de la Pomerai—Henry IV crusading in Egypt, Henry VI fighting for de Montfort, or excommunicated for hunting in the episcopal park at Paignton and, at the end of a wild life, his body stolen from the choir of Exeter Cathedral by Dominican friars! However—this is not a family history. In 1292 a meticulously detailed Crown survey of Berry enumerated a "hall (aula) with chambers, kitchen, grange and other buildings"; giving the impression of a manor house, possibly, as was usual, enclosed in a defensible wall. Certainly there was no proper castle.

There are sound reasons for regarding the construction to have been begun just after 1292. Actually, the word "castle" has not, so far, been found applied to the buildings at Berry before the end of the fifteenth century. In 1497 the relict of Sir Richard Pomeray received, as part of her dower, "her third of the honour and castle of Bury Pomery: a great chamber beyond the castle gate with the cellar on the left of the gate, with two chambers, a kitchen, a 'larderhouse' and a chamber beyond the kitchen."

On November 17, 1548, Sir Thomas Pomeray, knight, and nineteenth holder of the lordship, sold his ancestral home to the Lord Protector Somerset. Thomas, six months later, led the Catholic revolt of the West but was not executed. The direct male descendants of Sir Thomas survived at Stoke Gabriel till 1719 and at Tregony till 1674.

One other monument beside the Castle the de la Pomerai left to Berry—the church of St. Mary the Virgin, built over and about the Norman building. It dates 1487-97 and was the work of Sir Richard, seventeenth head of the house. The founder's tomb is much mutilated. The rood screen (Fig. 8) is a beautiful and typical example of Devonian craftsmanship.

From the old, one turns to the newer desolation—the Seymour building. In 1701 Prince, who had been for 20 years vicar of Berry Pomeroy, and previously connected with the church of Totnes, describes the appearance of the Castle at that time:

Within this [the enceinte of walls] is a large Quadrangle, at the North and East side whereof, the honourable family of Seymour (whose Possession now it is) built a magnificent Structure at the Charges, as Fame relates it, upwards of Twenty Thousand Pounds, but never brought it to perfection; for the West side of the Quadrangle was never begun; what was finished may be thus described; Before the door of the Great Hall was a noble Walk, whose length was the breadth of the Court, arch'd over with curiously carved Free stone, supported in the fore-part, by several stately pillars of the same Stone of great dimensions, after the Corinthian Order, standing on Pedestals, having Cornices or Friezes finely wrought; behind which were placed in the wall several Seats of Frieze Stone also, cut into the form of an Escallop-shell, on which the Company, when aweary, might repose themselves.

The Apartments within were very splendid; especially the Dining Room which was adorn'd besides Paint with Statues and Figures cut in Alabaster, with admirable Art and Labour; but the Chimney-piece of polished Marble, curiously

"Country Life"





8.—(Above) BERRY POMEROY CHURCH. THE  
ROOD SCREEN

9.—(Right) MONUMENT OF SIR EDWARD  
SEYMOUR (D. 1613), AND HIS FATHER (D. 1593)

engraven, was of great Cost and Value. Many other of the Rooms were well adorned with Moldings and Fretwork; some of whose Marble Clavills were so delicately fine, that they would reflect an Object true and lively from a great distance. In short, the number of Appointments of the whole may be collected hence, if Report be true, that it was a good Days Work for a Servant but to open and shut the Casements belonging to them. Notwithstanding which 'tis now demolished, and all this Glory lieth in the Dust, buried in its own Ruines; there being nothing standing but a few broken Walls, which seem to mourn their own approaching Funerals.

But what we may think strangest of all is, that one and the same Age saw the Rise and Fall of this noble Structure!

The shell of what the Seymours built on the east, though ruined, remains, a large many-windowed block; the whole northern apartment, save for the detached piers, has perished; a southern face of the north-western rectangular remains shows plainly where the work halted. In that north-west section are two immense kitchen hearths and lofty flues.

It is not certain who planned or who began the building of the Seymour mansion. The Lord Protector Somerset, purchaser of the Castle from Sir Thomas Pomeroy in 1548, cannot have found leisure to enjoy his acquisition; but the Duke's son by his first wife, Sir Edward Seymour, knight, from at least 1575 onwards to his death in 1593, inhabited, as his chief seat, Berry Castle, and may have designed enlargement.

Edward Seymour esquire succeeded and, after much service to the county, was made a baronet in 1611. In 1613 his body was borne in great state from Berry Castle to the parish church, wherein a sculptured marble and painted alabaster monument commemorates, with figures, inscription, and armorial elaboration, his father, himself, his wife and 11 children (Fig. 9). In his day, the building was, almost certainly, in progress.

Edward, the second baronet, with his son Edward, in 1645 became prisoners to the Commonwealth. The estates of both went into the hands of the sequestrators.

Yet the second baronet never lost the Castle; nor is there any evidence that the Castle was dismantled. When he died in 1659, being well over 80 years old, he was interred in Berry. His son, the third baronet, under suspicion throughout the remainder of the Commonwealth era, lived to welcome William III to England and to be appointed Governor of Exeter. He was interred in Berry in 1688.

Whether the years 1660-88 saw any progress with the building cannot be determined. This much is plain. It was the fourth baronet—still with the name of Edward—born in 1633 and living till 1708, the active Parliamentarian of four reigns and best remembered as Speaker of the Commons, who made Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, his home. Somewhere between 1688 and 1701, when Prince wrote his lament, the Castle was adjudged unfit for dignified habitation.

Why? Surely because the major disaster which alone could have produced the destruction which Prince describes, fell in the interval 1688-1701. There can be little doubt that the ravager was fire. Fire and the circumstance that the builders had not completed the western side of the quadrangle would fully account for what Prince saw, the brothers Buck, in 1734, delineated, and the visitor to-day may view.

Most visitors, it has been said, come upon the Castle in its summer setting, though, indeed, it matters little at what season, other than in the worst days of winter, journey to Berry be made. It may, perhaps, be suggested that those are not least fortunate who select a fair day in latest spring or earliest summer and contrive to leave at evenfall, as the giants of the glen darken in a stillness scented by wild rose, broken by the nightingale's song, while, barely audible in the song's pauses, is upborne from the north-east bottom:

The noise as of a hidden brook  
In the leafy month of June  
That, to the sleeping woods all night  
Singeth a quiet tune.

The music of a rivulet on its way to the Castle-mill pool  
thence to seek little Hemms, the greater Dart, and the  
sea.

EDWARD B. POWLEY.



# BILL IRONS, BLACKSMITH

By LIONEL EDWARDS

**B**ILL is scarcely the typical blacksmith, for he is small in stature, dark and sallow-skinned, and although his arms are "strong as iron bands" you could not otherwise truthfully say "The smith, a mighty man is he," for he looks a sick man, and is terribly overworked and looks like it. What has happened is that owing to the reduction of the horse population, many local smithies have closed down. Consequently the remaining blacksmiths (and saddlers also) have so much work to do that they frankly cannot deal with it.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,  
You can hear his bellows blow;  
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,  
With measured beat and slow . . .

Obviously the answer is to increase labour by having extra men in the smithy. More easily said than done, for the youth of to-day doesn't like such heavy work. Moreover he thinks it a doomed trade with no future. This is not true by any means, for, even if the horse entirely disappears, there is plenty of work for a good smith in other directions. What is curious is that during the last war, 1914-18, hundreds of men were trained as farriers. True, the majority had only a very short course and their training was elementary; yet you would imagine that out of all these there would be available smiths and to spare. Yet Bill tells me he cannot obtain help, save from elderly men in partnership form. Having been bitten by a so-called partner, he won't have another at any price, so he sticks at it all by himself, and certainly each evening

Something attempted, something done  
Has earned a night's repose.

Never having seen Bill parade with the local British Legion I was surprised when accidentally I learned that Bill had been a soldier. On my enquiring he said: "Oh, yes; at least, I was in Remounts, if you call them soldiers! I know in our depot we thought we was, for the discipline was that strict we might just as well 'ave bin in His Majesty's Guards. Tommy rot I called it, as we joined up to look after 'osses, not to play at being soldiers!"

I confess to having heard this criticism before, but it struck me that he was a trifle bitter and must have some other grievance. This turned out to be the jealousy between Regular and temporary soldiers. Apparently, blacksmiths not having joined up in sufficient numbers, the Government, as an inducement, had granted a considerable increase of pay, with the result that there was ill-feeling between the first-joined on the old rate of pay and the newly joined farriers on one much higher. I fancy also that Bill did not take kindly to military discipline and after running his own one-man business particularly disliked being ordered about by Army farrier-sergeants, whom he considered much less skilled than himself.

In actual fact he found the job of shoeing mules and remounts far from easy after the quiet old farm horses he was accustomed to. Most country forges have stocks at the back, usually knee-deep in nettles and seldom used, but in the Army they were in constant use. There is no time for coddling nervous or vicious animals in a remount depot, where horse-flesh is dealt with on a mass-production basis. Again, that ever-useful animal the mule presented yet another problem to an ex-civilian blacksmith. A large proportion of the mules went into the stocks, I need hardly say, or else were shackled and thrown, all four legs being trussed together as they do when shoeing oxen in the East.

Altogether I gathered that he did not much care for the life of an Army farrier, and that he particularly disliked "donkeys," as he would call the mules, but he admitted being prejudiced against them.

"Truth to tell," he said, "we Britishers ain't no good with donkeys. We don't click, some'ow. Yet they will behave like Christians with niggers and dagoes and such like!"

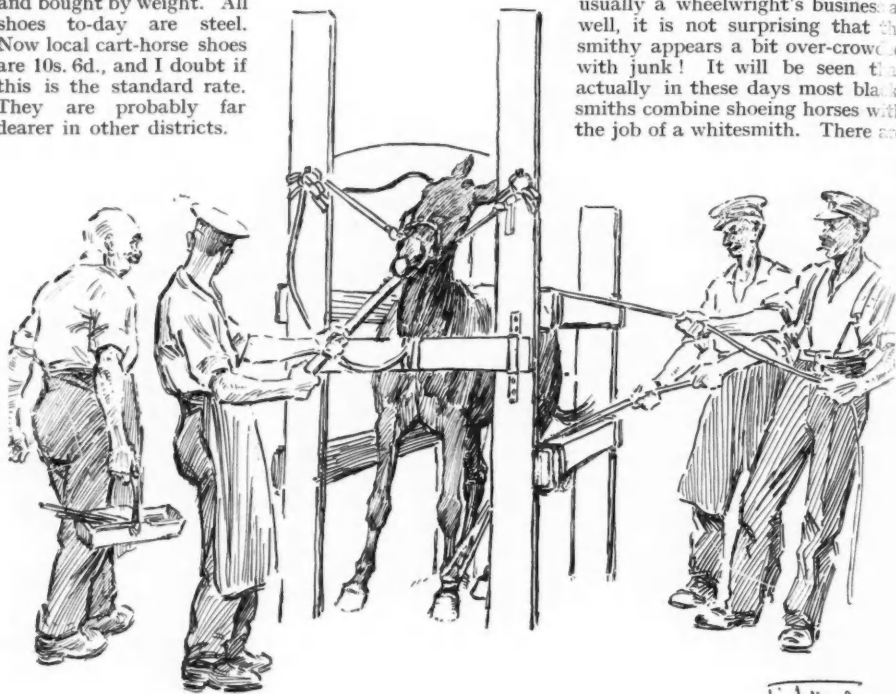
My not inconsiderable personal experience of mules certainly fits in with Bill's theory.

To return to civil life, the vicious economic circle in which we one and all revolve knocks out much of the increased profits of this one-

man business, as cost of material has risen in the most astounding manner.

Let me give you a few examples. Fullered iron, from which a riding-horse's shoes are made, has risen from £6 10s. a ton to, at the time of writing, £29 a ton. Moreover, it is now a "compo" and cannot be knocked up again into second-hand shoes, as used to be done. Actually the modern blacksmith has little time to spare to make new shoes out of old, for this used to be done on days when work was slack. Horse-shoe nails sold in boxes (25lb.) used to be 6s. 6d. They are now up to £1 3s. 9d. for the same size. Coal at 30s. a ton has risen in like proportion ("best smithy breeze" is the fuel used)—and so on it goes.

Consequently the cost of shoeing is now a heavy item in stable accounts. Yet I can remember hunter shoes at 3s. 6d. a set and cart-horses' shoes at 2s. 2d. a set. Cart-horse shoes are made in Birmingham and bought by weight. All shoes to-day are steel. Now local cart-horse shoes are 10s. 6d., and I doubt if this is the standard rate. They are probably far dearer in other districts.



THE ARMY MULE PRESENTED YET ANOTHER PROBLEM TO AN EX-CIVILIAN BLACKSMITH

I think horseshoes do not wear out so quickly on tarred roads as on macadam. On the other hand modern roads, although possibly less slippery than, say, 10 years ago, are still unsuitable for horse traffic and almost impossible for cart-horses pulling really heavy loads, the lack of grip on their smooth surface making it difficult to start off or pull up. Strained tendons and overshot joints are the inevitable result sooner or later. In fact modern conditions deprive our old friend the horse of half his usefulness, through no fault of his own.

There are many non-slip shoes on the market. I have tried most of them. None is entirely satisfactory, to my mind. This failure of the farriers to meet an unexpected contingency is, I think, one of the reasons for the horse losing his place in our national life. It is admittedly no easy task to find a shoe which will stand the varied use to which it may be put. What is suitable for tar macadam is not necessarily any good in mud (for town work and across country). The German "train" (R.A.S.C. in our Army) tried a shoe made of dried grass (pre-1914). This worked perfectly in dry weather for its dual purpose but, needless to say, rotted off almost at once in the wet—a contingency they did not seem to have thought of.

When you look round a blacksmith's shop it always appears to be cram full of junk, but it really is not so. Certainly there are innumerable bits of iron lying about which seem useless, but actually almost everything in this vast

rubbish heap will eventually be made use of.

Take the tools for example. Look at the number of hammers lying about, some of them duplicates. Surely these must be surplus to the establishment? Not at all! I counted them (without the duplicates). There were seven or eight, every one for different purposes. First of all the heavy sledge-hammer and its partner the "flatter," used for that very purpose, being hit by the wielder of the sledge-hammer to flatten out the metal. Then there are the shoeing-smith's or cat's-head hammer, and the farrier's claw hammer. Again there are the blacksmith's cross-payne, straight-payne and ball-payne hammers, the latter being used for riveting, and finally the small tin-smith's hammer for delicate work.

When you consider the variety of jobs a modern blacksmith does, including very often acetylene welding and running an electric-light plant, cycle and motor repairs, and usually a wheelwright's business as well, it is not surprising that the smithy appears a bit over-crowded with junk! It will be seen that actually in these days most blacksmiths combine shoeing horses with the job of a whitesmith. There are

one or two round my neighbourhood who do only whitesmith's work, but they are also wheelwrights as a rule.

It seems that the modern farm, with its tractors, combines and other complicated machinery, would greatly increase the work of the village smithy, but, as said before, the lack of young blood willing to learn the trade is the difficulty. Single-handed Bill has to do most of the work that is usually done by a "knocker-on" or apprentice, for he has to tend his own forge fire and bellows and use the rake himself in cleaning, banking and drawing the fire. It is curious how custom still asserts itself, for, when shoeing, Bill, after hammering in the nails, starts on the next foot, going all round the horse instead of turning down and rasping off the clinches as he goes. This is a relic of the days of an assistant who finished off for him, the actual fitting of the shoe being, of course, the skilled part of the job (Bill's job, in fact). Light horseshoes require much more skill in fitting than those for heavy breeds, and usually you will find in most districts that all the light horseshoeing gets into the hands of one or two men.

I well remember my relief, when staying at a little seaport town, at finding on the quay an old boy (doing general work in the forge) who for many years had been a blacksmith at Melton Mowbray. It was a bit of luck; as it was not a hunting country, so very few riding horses were kept in the whole district. He was the best smith I ever came across and had



made a "packet" in his day, but I fancy his was a case of "easy come easy go."

Politically, blacksmiths have always been distinctly independent, not to say Radical. Even Bill himself is slightly tinged with pink. I have often wondered at this trait, for no one was more dependent on the old order, or has been more hard hit when that order changed. In the past perhaps it was simply because the smith was usually better educated than his neighbours in the days of horse traffic and saw more of the outside world. Perhaps this is what made him question village conditions.

Why it should still be so I know not, except that socially to-day everyone seems dissatisfied.

Class distinctions may have been clear cut in Victorian days, but at least there were fewer snobs, for the workers, at any rate, were not themselves class-conscious. A domestic servant was not ashamed of her uniform, or a country labourer of his position. The latter in those days realised that his was a highly skilled job and he a competent employee whom no mere mechanic could look down on. I am afraid that fiction, the stage, the Press, and education in rural schools as well as urban ones, are all responsible for the fact that modern rural craftsmen are too often regarded as somewhat inferior.

I do not subscribe to the belief that better wages and better housing for country workers will stop the drift from the land. It goes

somewhat deeper than a man's pocket and begins even before he has ever earned a wage. I do not profess to know the remedy, but more sympathetic presentation of rural life in the schools and by teachers who have been themselves country bred might do something to check the exodus from the land.

However, I seem to have drifted also. To return to smiths and smithies. Many an old blacksmith's shop still shows relics of that golden age before the days (not so long ago!) of the invention of the internal combustion engine, which has spoiled the world for an older generation. In the days of the horse, the blacksmith, next perhaps to the innkeeper, was the most important man in every village. Everything turned on his ability to keep the wheels turning and the noble animal sufficiently sound to do his varied jobs.

For want of a shoe a horse was lost,  
For want of a horse a man was lost,  
For want of a man a Cause was lost.

Those verses hung in our Regimental office. I often read them (including divers occasions when I was "on the carpet").

To-day many old smithies are but shadows of their former selves, but they still have double forges—chimneys and bellows, although now only one is in use. In those days a blacksmith's shop was a veritable hive of industry. He had two or three assistants, all kept hard at it repairing vehicles and shoeing the vast

army of horses that then traversed our roads. Long after the days when the railways put paid to the account of the mail coaches, horse traffic remained a huge business. After all, railways were for long-distance travel. All the rest we did by horse. The doctor, vet. and commercial traveller drove gigs. I can remember Messrs. Dickson's (the seed merchants of Chester) smart traveller (bagman, we then called him) to this day. He drove a dog-cart and tandem, both cobs being piebald, if I remember rightly.

The tradesmen, especially the butchers, always had smart ponies. In fact everyone rode or drove. Market days produced a lot of custom for the town blacksmiths, as well as for the public-houses. Many farmers kept their own blacksmith—such a forge existed on this farm when first I came, and there were 15 to 20 cart-horses. Now a couple of tractors have taken the place of men and horses, and an electric engine has replaced the old forge.

The old order changeth with a vengeance! The cart stables now contain only machinery. The carriage stables are filled with the unwanted rubbish of many years. The saddle-room is a badly kept museum of mildewed harness, rotting away, save only the riding tack, which still occasionally gets a lick and a promise. Only the nag stable smells sweet and clean. Its stalls, converted to boxes, still hold a hunter or two. It is pleasant to hear, on opening the door, their whicker of welcome. Here at least life still lingers as once we knew it.

## INHIBITIONS

By BERNARD DARWIN

PERHAPS "inhibition" is not the right technical term. However, the small *Oxford Dictionary* tells me that it means an "instinctive or induced habitual shrinking from some action as a thing forbidden," and that will serve my purpose well enough. I am wondering whether any other game produces so many or nearly so many horrible shrinkings as does golf. I should imagine not because none of the others, unless indeed it be billiards or croquet, is so horribly deliberate; they mercifully give us less time to think. I suppose that there is hardly a golfer in the world who has not at some time been inhibited from finally laying the club-head down behind the ball, preparatory to making his swing; he feels that he must relieve himself and put off the evil moment by just one more waggle.

It is a disease that may attack us quite suddenly and we may never wholly get rid of it. I can remember vividly—it is a long time ago now—when I first fell a victim, not to an additional flourish of the club but to an endless series of little parrings of the ground before beginning the waggle proper. It would *a priori* seem likely that this was the result of a loss of confidence owing to a prolonged period of bad golf, but it was not; on the contrary I was playing, for me, triumphantly well at the time, and the cause of it is just as much a mystery to me as the reason why, having been rather a dashing outside-right as a small boy, I suddenly began to "funk" and never re-acquired the art of running straight into an adversary at football.

However it arises it is an agonising disease, and it is almost more agonising to see someone else suffering from it than to suffer oneself. This is not so in quite every instance of protracted waggling. For instance, Sandy Herd's waggles have long been proverbial, but nobody has ever been made unhappy or impatient by watching him, because it was always obvious that he was not unhappy himself or in the throes of any inhibition; he was simply winding himself up as best suited him, and was determined not to strike till he was wound up. I believe the only time he was attacked was in the converse direction. On a tour in America he lost his waggle and for a while could not get it back.

On the other hand it was at one time a real misery to watch Mr. John de Forest, who is now Count John de Bendor. He used to get "stuck" and it was as clear that he wanted to take the club back as it was that he could not do it. On the green he seemed actually to force the putter away from the ball, force it back by stages and by sheer strength of charac-

ter. And yet the curious thing was that when he was most palpably afflicted he was most successful. Both in 1932, when he won the Amateur Championship at Muirfield, and in 1931, when he was beaten in the final at the last hole at Westward Ho! he was wrestling with his demon. Afterwards he completely conquered it and became as quick and attractive a golfer as anyone could wish to see, but he was never so successful again.

Another example of obvious anguish, intense resolution and ultimate victory, was that of Tommy Armour when he won the Open Championship at Carnoustie in 1931. I cannot now be sure whether he was attacked by this ailment in his long game; I rather think not, to any serious extent, but over his little pitches near the green he was in a very bad way indeed, and it really did seem at times as if he never would hit the ball. I remember watching him at the little short hole on the way home in the last round, when every stroke was of vital importance. From the tee he was just off the green, with a tricky little chip to play from roughish grass, and he went on and on till I thought I must scream and he himself must have endured tortures. At long last he played a lovely little shot to within a yard of the hole and after further mental wrestlings holed the putt and got his most essential three. He did that last round in 71 as compared with the 77 of Jurado, who finished second, and he won the championship by two strokes. It was one of the greatest triumphs of resolution that I have ever seen, but it was not pleasant to see. It hurt too much.

I once talked to a doctor, now long dead, who was an expert in what, again for want of a better technical term, I may call suggestion. He told me of a patient of his who had no trouble over his waggle but became helpless when he had put his club down behind the ball. Once it was there, not all the King's horses and all the King's men could move it; it was planted as firm as any rock. The doctor duly put him into some sort of mild trance and told him that it was perfectly easy to move the club and that he was straightway to take the Underground to his London course and do it. Off went the patient and hit any number of balls down the course with absolute comfort. Afterwards however, I believe he had a relapse, and the end of the story I do not know.

A relation of my own once suffered from a still stranger ailment of this sort. He could take the club to the top of the swing easily enough, but once it was there he could not bring it down again. It was like the famous rope trick in which the Indian magician is

supposed to throw a rope up into the air, where it sticks despite the most vigorous pulls. I never saw this victim at his worst, but I did play with him when he could only get the club down, as it were, in sections, naturally with the most deplorable results. He was like brave Horatius in the *Lays of Ancient Rome*, who, having transfixed the mighty Astur, "three times tugged amain ere he wrenched out the steel."

This victim went to no suggestion doctors, but took the more placid and philosophic course of giving up golf. There was another sufferer from the same mysterious complaint, and that a great games player, Lord Darnley, better known as Ivo Bligh. Mr. Horace Hutchinson used rather heartlessly to call it "atupia," from our old friend the Greek verb to strike and that other old friend "alpha privative." In his case I believe recovery was complete.

It is difficult to say in a medico-golfing sense where the more scientific inhibitions end and mere vulgar common-or-garden jitters begin. There is, for instance, the very definite inability, from which many people suffer, to take the club far enough back in putting or playing short chips. They may be described as snatching at the ball, but that scarcely does justice to a deeply rooted "habitual shrinking." There was one old friend of mine, now dead, who had it in a most aggravated form. I remember well one summer evening at Aldeburgh, when I was looking lazily out of the club-house window at the ninth green. It was late; all the other golfers had gone home, and his was the only moving figure in the landscape. He played one or two highly inefficient pitches at the rate of greased lightning, and then approached a ball that was lying just off the green. He made a rapid jab at it and his club-head passed clean over the ball, missing it by inches. He gave one furtive look around to see if there had been any witnesses of this absurdity, then put the ball stealthily in his pocket and walked on. I meanwhile had made a quick dive away from the window, and he never knew that I knew.

There was a case of jitters coming very near promotion to the more dignified rank of inhibition. It is one I can afford to smile at because I have not often been afflicted that way myself, but if anyone tells me that he cannot stop the putter from going back too far, I am at once full of the gravest sympathy because that is one of my own complaints. The great Mr. George Glennie thought it was one of the cardinal virtues in putting to take the club well away from the ball. So no doubt it is, but a virtue can be transformed into an ineradicable vice.



# TRAINING RETRIEVERS

By C. H. KENNARD

**R**ETRIEVER puppies differ so much in mental make-up that it is difficult to prescribe for the training of each one, but broadly I have found that if a certain curriculum is followed the results are satisfactory, providing that your pup has brains and health. These two essentials should be present if both parents come of a first-class working strain. I like to see several F.T. champions on both sides of the pedigree, as no brainless dog can become an F.T. champion in these days, and their good qualities are the result of careful selection for many generations. Good looks generally are found as well, thanks largely to the efforts of Lady Howe who insists that a show Labrador must also have working qualities.

But to get down to training our intelligent pups.

**LESSON 1.**—I begin at about three months old by restraining their greed. At present I have only two, aged five months, though till recently I had four of the same litter. Their four dishes were put in a row about a yard apart near the kennel and I took two pups at a time, holding them close to the dishes and saying "No, no," pressing them down as they tried to get to the food. Within four or five days I could have all four out and keep them checked till I called "Good dogs." As I approach the kennel with the food, I fire a .410 gun or pistol. Some of the pups may flinch at first, but soon hail the bang with joy. This will almost certainly prevent gun-shyness.

**LESSON 2.**—In this lesson I make the pup sit down and "stay put" at the word "Hup," which has a nice snap to it and is most useful, though people have asked why I say "Hup" when I mean "Down." Take the pup by himself for this and indeed most lessons, as he must concentrate and not have any distraction. Later on I can take two or more out. Go to a quiet place, get the pup's attention and say "Hup" or "Sit," at the same time pressing him gently but firmly down. Keep your hand on him, saying the word all the time. Slowly take your hand away and move backwards, but go and press him down, saying the word "Hup" or "Sit" every time he tries to move. Gradually move back farther and farther, facing him, but, if he gets up and moves, put him back

in the same place. I generally find that this is an easy thing to teach, and my five-month-old pups will remain "put" for as long as I like.

If your puppy gets bored or listless, stop the lesson, give him a tit-bit with cheerful encouragement and take him home. As you get to the kennel say "Kennel" and propel him gently to the door, giving him a reward when he is through. In a few days he will go straight and cheerfully to his kennel.

**LESSON 3.**—This lesson teaches walking to "heel." Put your pup on a light lead and persuade him by cheerful encouragement to come along as you pull. Some pups will fight furiously against the lack of freedom, but not for long if you are kind and sensible, giving a bit of biscuit and lots of cheerful words. In a day or two he will not resent the lead and will need checking when he tries to get in front. A narrow footpath with a hedge on each side is a great help. Tap him gently on the nose with a light switch, saying "Heel," and give the lead a little pull back. Usually this is quickly learned, but you must keep him up to it for a long time. A roaming dog is a nuisance. "Hup" and "Heel," properly instilled, go a long way in dog training.

**LESSON 4.**—Probably you have noticed that, at a very early age, your pup will have amused himself by picking up and carrying about such things as old brushes or bits of wood. Possibly he will bring them to you with every sign of pleasure. If he does this, take your little present gently and tell him what a wonderful dog he is. This is the retrieving instinct which you have got to develop. Get the local saddler to make you a leather dummy (I make them myself) about 8ins. long and 4ins. in diameter, stuffed with tow or an old golf stocking. Some people just use any old bundle of rags, but I find that a pup is apt to fool about and play with a woolly thing. I have three or four dummies, one of which has a couple of tennis balls inside, so that it will not get water-logged when swimming lessons are being given.

Go to your quiet meadow and "Hup" your pup, showing him the dummy and rubbing it on his nose: then toss it eight or ten yards and say "Hi fetch." Never mind if he "runs in"—you can correct that later. Directly he gets hold of it, walk or run away, calling and encouraging him. If he drops it and leaves it, try to send him back or pick it up and excite him to try again. When he comes after you with the dummy, stoop as you walk and take it from him before he can put it down. Don't give him a tit-bit until he has retrieved three or four times, then reward him and tell him how clever he is. If you reward him every time he will probably drop the dummy before he gets to you in order to get the biscuit. As a rule the reward should be just the delightful finish to an enjoyable game, whatever the lesson may be, except perhaps when answering the whistle. Then always give a reward.



WAITING FOR THE WORD TO START FEEDING  
These obedient pups were four months old

As your pupil improves with the dummy you will throw it farther and into rough grass or bushes, making him "Hup" until ordered to "Fetch," but always watch for boredom and stop at once if you see signs of it.

**LESSON 5.**—This lesson deals with marking, that useful and time-saving quality. "Hup" your pupil and walk increasing distances before throwing the dummy. Return to the pup and say "Hi fetch" with a wave of the hand in the right direction. If he goes in the wrong direction, give a little whistle to get his attention and wave your hand right or left; if he does not go far enough, say "out" and wave straight, throwing your hand upwards.

After a time you should be able to walk 200yds., fire a gun and throw the dummy over a hedge.

Another useful marking lesson is with tennis balls. Go to your field or even lawn, with four or five balls, and throw them in different directions; then send your pup for the one you want, stopping him if he goes for the wrong one. This also teaches him to work to your hand signals, and it can all be done with whistle and hand. No shouting!

**LESSON 6.**—We will assume that our pup is now about six or seven months old, and that he has responded well to all his lessons. The shooting season has begun, so bring a partridge home with you and throw the bird instead of the dummy. The pup will be very puzzled and probably nose it about or even leave it. But with encouragement he will pick it up somehow and bring it. Watch carefully that he doesn't bite the bird really hard and take it from him very gently, as of course you have always done with the dummy. He will quickly learn the best way to hold a bird and of course like it a lot better than the old dummy.

**LESSON 7.**—In my experience, few dogs, even at high-class field trials really answer the whistle as they should, and the older they get the worse they become. Admittedly, the dog is often right and the handler wrong, but still he should turn to the whistle. Use one with a fairly high note, but not a squeak like a bat. When a dog is crashing through high roots he must have something he can hear. I use a pea whistle, as there is something more insistent about it. Whistle with your lips if your pup is close to you or if you want him to work near you, and keep the pea whistle for when you really mean it.

You will often see a dog-owner stand over his dog, when he has eventually got him back after most of the game has departed, with his whistle in his mouth and a stick or whip in his hand, whacking his dog as he whistles. This is the other way, only you must have your man or lad with you. Let the lad catch the dog and give him a cut or two with a whip or switch while you stand some distance off with your whistle. The pup will come fast enough then and you must scold him sorrowfully with a couple of pips of the whistle thrown in, then pat him and carry on. This of course is when you are actually training with a gun and game. A dog does not want to come back to be severely whipped by the whistler. If you have no assistant, you must run after the dog yourself and catch him.



PETTISTREE DAN DELIVERING A DUMMY  
His puppy grandsons, watching with obvious admiration, stayed "put" throughout this lesson

put him on the lead and scold him. Keep him in disgrace for a bit before you let him off.

The above advice should of course have been followed when training with the dummy, although there are not the same opportunities for wild galloping where the dummy is involved.

The pup should now have reached a stage when he can see some birds shot and be sent to retrieve them. I consider a puppy under control when you can throw the dummy or a dead partridge, at the same time firing a shot, send to fetch and then stop him half way by a pip on the whistle, then send him on again to fetch. You can do this without fail for two or three consecutive days, your and his troubles should be mainly over, though of course constant vigilance is necessary.

In the case of a very headstrong pup, a short check cord may be used to pull him if you cannot otherwise stop him, but I have used it only on older dogs which have been badly handled and which I have been in hand. For my own pups I do not like it.

I do not allow my pups to retrieve until they are at least 12 months old and rate them severely if they show interest in it. Do not let them even sniff at a rabbit-hole. Once a dog chivies a rabbit you are going to have trouble and will not be able to trust him when working out of sight. At a field trial open stake your dog will be expected to retrieve fur, but



A GOOD DELIVERY OF A PARTRIDGE BY PETE, AGED FIVE MONTHS

in a puppy stake many judges ask if you wish to be sent for fur, and if it is a wounded hare or rabbit and you elect to send your dog you are liable to have trouble for some time after, although theoretically a dog is supposed

to distinguish the blood scent of wounded game. But I doubt if they do this at first.

I think what I have written covers most of the more important points in "retriever training," but of course it is much compressed and many small but useful points are not included. To finish I will just give the principal words of command:

"No, no" for anything wrong, such as wrong direction when starting to retrieve, undue interest in rabbits or barn-door fowls and so on.

"Hup" or "sit" to stop your dog or make him sit down. A little whistle first perhaps, if he is some distance from you.

"Heel" is obvious.

"Out" with a suitable wave of the hand, if you want him to go straight and far. Few dogs really do this properly.

"Back" with a downward hand-beat.

"Hi fetch" or "Go seek" or "Hi lost" when you want him to hunt, but always wave or point in the desired direction.

In one of the photographs the old dog (Pettistree Dan) is delivering the dummy with his paws on my body while his grandchildren watch admiringly. This is not just a fancy stunt. If you teach your pup to do this occasionally it will give him a nice high delivery at all times, instead of you stooping or kneeling to take the game from him. Note, too, the good delivery five months old Pete has, in the other photograph. A good delivery gives such a nice finish to retrieving.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

SIR,—In Mr. Christopher Hussey's interesting article on Lord D'Abernon's house at Stoke D'Abernon, in the issue of November 21, mention is made of Sir Reginald Bray, whose son Edmond married Jane Haleighwell, niece of Sir John Norbury.

It is to Sir Reginald Bray that we largely owe the beautiful nave of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, as he it was who left in his will the necessary money for its completion. His "Last Wishes" concerning this bequest are given verbatim in *Windsor Old and New*, by T. E. Harwood.

On the south side of the nave is the Bray Chapel which commemorates his name.

His arms and badge of a "hemp bray" are repeated no fewer than 175 times in the nave, including the Bray and Rutland Chapels, showing that his executors had no intention that posterity should forget the debt of gratitude they owe him for the part he played in the construction of one of the most beautiful chapels in the world.—V. VIVIAN, (Lieut.-Colonel), 72, Eaton Place, S.W.1.

### IN PRAISE OF WILTSHIRE

SIR,—Lady Violet Bonham-Carter's recent article on *Wiltshire* is, on the whole, a joy to read, but one sentence occurring in it cannot be allowed to pass without protest. She thinks that "W. H. Hudson had a truer understanding of Wiltshire than any of those who have written about it." I wonder how many will share this opinion.

Hudson, delightful writer though he is, could never approach such poetry in prose as Richard Jefferies gives us in, say, *Wild Flowers*, *The Pageant of Summer*, or *Meadow Thoughts*. If one would have the Wiltshire downland adequately interpreted to him, he must seek that interpretation primarily in Jefferies, and not in Hudson. It is important to remember that Hudson's allegiance to Wiltshire is necessarily divided; Jefferies is Wiltshire.—J. B. JONES, *St. Margaret's Road, Swindon, Wiltshire*.

[Other correspondents have written to the same effect.—ED.]

### TURN OUT YOUR PAPER

SIR,—In the suburban road in which I lived before the war my own old home and nine or ten other houses were badly damaged when a bomb which had fallen, without exploding, a

little way from them was touched off. The roofs of these houses have been made water-tight, but there is not, I should say, the remotest chance that they will be repaired and occupied until after the war—if then. In each of these houses there are 10 or 12 rooms all wallpapered—some with several thicknesses—and that wallpaper is serving no useful purpose and will be too stained and dirty to pass muster in a year. If the need for paper is so terribly acute, would it not be possible to arrange with the owners for the stripping of such rooms? Under due supervision Boy Scouts might help here. The road I mention is only one of many, and in many much more paper would be available. Wallpaper-stripping is by no means slow or arduous work.—P. J. HASTILOW, *Hampstead, N.W.*

### OUR AGE AND ARCHITECTURE

SIR,—Mr. Christopher Hussey concludes his very thoughtful articles on Stamford with these words: "Stamford is an unique and precious heritage to learn from, to enjoy, and to preserve; but beyond the capacities of this age to reproduce."

This is a very sweeping, and if I may say so, condemnatory statement, and if true, reflects something of an aspersion on the state of architecture and the crafts in this country; and one is entitled to ask why it should be so.

By "this age" I think we may imply this generation of architects, presumably those young men and women who at very considerable expense—in one school alone some £20,000 a year contributed by the State, an older generation of architects, and the parents of the students—have been educated in "Architecture," which consists of concrete rafts, steel stanchions, and glass curtain walls. If "this age" is so limited, that is to say, to the products of these schools in the last 15 years, I think the statement will be found to be true, although I should be interested to hear what the Bartlett School has to say.

But these people do not constitute the whole, or perhaps even the greater part of the "young architects" of this country. Even in these schools, *sub rosa* and apart from the authorised curriculum, a considerable amount of study is carried on in traditional architecture, and outside these schools, particularly in the provinces, and the country, the

average "young architect" is as little influenced by the craze for "modern style" and "modern" materials as, or even less than, the previous generation.

May I venture to assert that, if any one of these delightful buildings, or a group of them, were destroyed (which heaven forbid), and if a competition were promoted inviting designs for the replacement of them, and assessors of known accomplishment in "the traditional manner" appointed, the number of entries which came up to the standard of the buildings to be replaced "architecturally and traditionally" would astonish the Editor of *COUNTRY LIFE*.

You will perhaps reply: Yes, the designs are all right, but could they carry them out? I think the answer, if the extra expense of having the work done by hand instead of by machine is allowed, is in the affirmative.

It is true that the machine has almost eliminated the craftsmanship of the masons during two generations. But apprentices are still taught to do the old craft jobs; in fact, for small work and repairs handwork is still practised. There has been a break between the drawing-board of the architect and the setting-out shop of the mason even in my generation, and this has perhaps been widened, but I see no reason why it should not be bridged again if the client were sufficiently interested to desire it.

There is just one point in this article which is over-emphasised: it is the supposed influence of local large houses.

Almost identical work can be found in Bath, Bradford-on-Avon, all through the Cotswolds, even in the remotest villages, Tetbury, Malmesbury, Oxford, in fact the whole of the limestone area, from Seaton to Lincoln. Wherever the limestone was found a race of masons existed and flourished, re-vitalised in Stuart and Georgian times by the Classic Revival, when architecture was part of every gentleman's education and often hobby.

It was slowly killed in the industrial expansion of the nineteenth century and the spread of railways which took bricks and slates and cheap building material into nearly every district.

Stamford and Bradford-on-Avon and some few other English towns owe their perfection to the fact that there has been little or no building and consequent destruction from 1820 onwards.—HAROLD FALKNER, F.R.I.B.A., 24, West Street, Farnham.

[Mr. Hussey replies: "I am glad

that so stout a champion of tradition as Mr. Harold Falkner has called in question this "sweeping" point, which was not necessarily intended to be condemnatory. Enough has been done in Stamford alone to show that good modern work in the local tradition is not uncommon. Nor do I question that a particular house, or group of houses, could be faithfully replaced. But in the back of my mind was the hypothetical question of what would happen if Stamford were Coventried. There may be the scholars and craftsmen to re-build it, but I am afraid there can be no doubt that the inclination would be absent. And if a wholesale devastation were perpetrated, should we be justified in expecting the work of two or three hundred years to be reproduced? No more, I think, than the Georgian architect was expected to reproduce what he replaced. We can, and might, build well in the local stone: but we should not think of attempting to reproduce a whole town, the product of centuries of growth. With regard to the influence of local country-house architecture, in at least two houses the connection is quite unmistakable, and, while I agree about Cotswold towns generally, I maintain that the position of Stamford has made it an exceptional case, which to my mind is borne out by the number and variety of its architectural styles."—ED.]

### SPECULATION IN FARMS

SIR,—I must express my appreciation for your courtesy in publishing my letter (November 21), which, being of such length, I had hardly expected.

I am considerably relieved at the preliminary provisions of the Bill and at reading your lucid explanatory article, and it is to be hoped that the side issues referred to in my letter will receive consideration.

For myself, I would only wish to add that, as in the case of many landowners, my tenants have always considered me, as I hope I have them. Nothing would induce me to disturb them in the sense of throwing them at the mercy of any so-called speculator. So far as I know, the only form of speculation, which may have operated over sales in this district, has been concerned with the sale of timber, which at the present time is of course in much demand and will not be when the cheap markets are once more open.—C. DRUMMOND, (Major), *Cadland Cottage, Fawley, Southampton*.





THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR GEORGE NEWNES

## A HOUSE AT MATLOCK BATH

SIR,—I think readers may like to see the enclosed photograph of the birthplace of Sir George Newnes, the famous publisher. He was born in 1851 at Matlock Bath, and one memory here is of a cable car which he built which had one of the steepest gradients in the world.

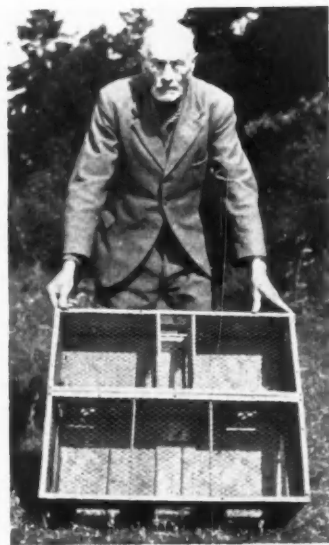
The house with a chapel attached was built by the cotton genius Sir Richard Arkwright, who built the first cotton-mill at Cromford near by. The house and chapel were bought and endowed by Lady Glenorchy, who was delayed here while her carriage was repaired, and they still bear her name to-day.—F. RODGERS, Derby.

## A FUNGUS APPEARS

SIR,—In late June a 40-acre oak wood in Hampshire with old copse wood growing under the trees suddenly appeared covered with very large patches of the fungus (shown in photograph) which the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens kindly identified as *Lactarius vellereus* Fr. He unfortunately added it was not an edible one—though some enthusiasts hoped it was. On first showing it resembles a mushroom in shape, but as it develops, often assumes a goblet shape. None existed before, so from where or how the mycelium of the fungi came is strange. Next year there will probably be thousands in that wood.—M. P., Hampshire.

## FARM RECORD

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a remarkable Sussex farmer, and am wondering if any readers know of a better record. He is Mr. Tom Webber, aged 85, who works on a farm at Ansty, near Cuckfield, and he has just completed 80 years' work on the same farm. His family have



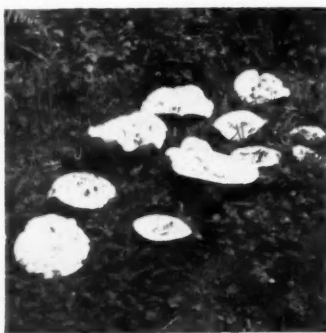
EIGHTY YEARS ON ONE FARM

been working on this farm since the early days of George III's reign.

In spite of his age, Mr. Webber works every day from dawn to dusk, and never feels tired at the end of it. He does all types of farm work, and is in sole charge of the care of the agricultural implements. Every week he goes to Hayward's Heath market, thinking nothing of walking.

A few years ago Mr. Webber turned inventor. He spends his spare time inventing rat-traps, and so successful have some of his models been that one of them is now used extensively in London docks. He told me that he has caught anything up to 50 rats a week in one of these traps.

"I've been in charge of this farm for the last 70 years," Mr. Webber told me. "If I put in 12 hours now



THE NEW FUNGUS

I think I've had a light day."—NORMAN WYMER, Applecree, Ashacre Lane, Worthing.

## TITS AND MILK BOTTLES

SIR,—On the morning of the very day on which I read in COUNTRY LIFE about tits perforating the metal tops of milk bottles, my girl baker, after handing me my loaf, said: "Do you know there's a hole in your milk?" Aghast, I rushed to pick up the bottle, thinking there was a hole in that and that the precious fluid was running away, but no, it was the metal top that had jagged perforations all over it (Norfolk tits are perhaps not so neat as those that did the damage as photographed!). I said: "It must have been done by a bird," though it is the first time I have ever had it happen, and did not know it was the acrobatic tit that is evidently responsible.

It would be very interesting actually to see one at work; I think one day I shall put my milk bottle on the bird-table and wait for results!

Most things seem to deteriorate in war-time, but COUNTRY LIFE seems to get better and better. No doubt one's appreciation is keener now of all the beautiful and good things in the country that "C.L." stands for, because they are in danger of destruction. Anyway, I know we look forward to each number even more than we used to do.—DOROTHEA BRYAN, Lanthwaite, Eaton Hill, Norwich.



THE BIRD-MADE HEDGE PARTLY LAID

## BIRDS AS HEDGE-MAKERS

SIR,—Many years ago, an iron railing was set up to divide two fields in this parish. Birds came to perch upon it, and dropped the seeds from the berries that they brought. In time, to the amusement and interest of those who watched year by year, along the rails a hedge grew up, chiefly hawthorn, in which this part of Gloucestershire abounds.

The photograph shows how well the "bird hedge" was laid in the autumn, with the superfluous railings removed as the hedger went along.—I. I. H. ORAM, Chetsford Water, Pirton Lane, Churchdown, Gloucestershire.

## SNAKE AND HAT

SIR,—The accompanying photograph may I think interest such of your



DEFYING THE WORLD

readers as, in any degree, share W. H. Hudson's admiration for the beauty and the wonder of the snake. While walking with my sister in Inverness-shire in August, our attention was roused by the behaviour of some sheep, which, with no apparent cause of disturbance, were running to and fro in their pasture as though scared. Then we saw the reason of their agitation—an adder wriggling through the grass. To check its progress, that we might observe it better, I threw my hat down in front of it. Several times this made the snake change its course, but at last it cautiously crept inside, and having investigated with its flickering tongue in every corner, it eventually curled up and faced the world. I was content to stand and stare, till my sister whispered: "Where's your camera?" The photograph of an adder in my hat was the result of her question.

Having enjoyed the incident, we left the reptile unmolested, but a shepherd, to whom we shortly afterwards told of what we had seen, hurried off in the direction of the pasture, with a look on his face which suggested that he did not share our friendly feelings towards the wonderful creature whose marvellous movements had held us enthralled.—W. KERSLEY HOLMES, 17, Stanhope Street, Glasgow, S.4.

[Most snakes are fond of warmth, and no doubt the adder found the hat a comfortable resting-place. The shepherd had cause for an unfriendly

attitude towards the reptile, because the bite of the adder may prove fatal to a sheep. Both sheep and dogs are more susceptible to the venom than human beings.—ED.]

## THE ORIGIN OF DEATH DUTIES

SIR,—I read in COUNTRY LIFE, November 7 issue, that "Sir William Harcourt as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1891 was responsible for the introduction of death duties."

But duties payable at death go back to King Canute. By the laws of Canute, at the death of the great man so many horses and arms were to be paid over as the Thane during his lifetime was obliged to keep for the King's service. King Canute's Heriot or Hevegeat was paid in habiliments of war out of the effects of the deceased; in Norman times this was paid in money by the heir.—JOHN F. WEBB, D.D., Combe St. Nicholas, near Chard, Somerset.

## WHAT IS A FOLLY?

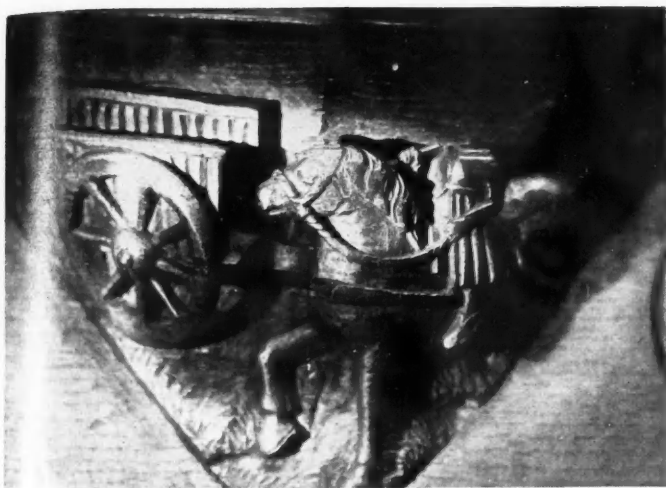
SIR,—Your note about the misapplication of the term "folly" to such structures as the Oban amphitheatre is interesting. One has to try to distinguish between the structures built for purely selfish motives, and those which have an improving effect. To make such distinction is not always easy. How, for instance, should one describe the erection that stands on the western side of Halifax? This tower is reputed to have been built by a certain local magnate named Wainhouse, solely in order that he might overlook the private property of a rival.

Yet the structure is not entirely displeasing, and divorced from its present surroundings it might even be accorded some admiration! Further, the story associated with it may be mere tradition. Is this huge, minaret-like erection to be called Wainhouse's Folly, or merely Wainhouse's Tower?—A. GAUNT, Bradford.



WAINHOUSE'S FOLLY





CART BEFORE HORSE AND BEAR-BAITING: TWO MISERICORDS AT BEVERLEY MINSTER

### MISERICORDS AT BEVERLEY MINSTER

SIR.—Viscount Lymington's interesting letter on bull-baiting (*COUNTRY LIFE*, November 14) prompts me to send a photograph showing a misericord at Beverley Minster which depicts the kindred sport of bear-baiting. The representation is very dramatic, two men urging on the hounds which are attacking the bear from all sides.

There are 68 misericords at Beverley, all dating from the sixteenth century. I have heard it said that together they hold some cryptic message, but that the "key" has been lost. Considering the range and diversity of the carvings, however, it would be difficult to find any sort of unity in the series. Like most visitors, I need no more satisfaction than that provided by each subject. I enclose a photograph of another choice specimen—a pictorial representation of the man who puts the cart before the horse.—G. B. WOOD, *Leeds*.

### DUNKIRK GATES

SIR.—To Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire, goes the distinction of having erected the first memorial to those men of the Allied Forces who fought in the epic evacuation of Dunkirk.

A few weeks ago a fine pair of oak gates were erected outside the church as a thank-offering to Almighty God for their wonderful deliverance. The inscription thereon reads as follows:

"These gates were erected as a thank-offering to Almighty God for the wonderful deliverance from overwhelming forces of the enemy of 355,490 officers and men of the Allied Armies, evacuated from Dunkerque in nearly one thousand of H.M. ships and other craft between May 27th and June 4th, 1940. Laus Deo."

This is the first memorial to

Dunkirk in the world.—P. H. LOVELL, *Pinner, Middlesex*.

### FISHERMAN'S RAFT

SIR.—The well known saying "necessity is the mother of invention" has frequently been proved by the novel methods adopted by anglers, and the

member the use of "clemmed" (not "clammed") with hunger, and "starved with cold." "Dinna" and "shanna" stood for "do not" and "shall not"; in very emphatic speech the latter became "thee shastna." If a thing squeaked it was "a-yoxing." A "tempest" was a thunderstorm, "bonk" a

which for one reason or another are in danger of being destroyed.

A year or so ago the Shambles, at Potten, Bedfordshire, came into the news owing to an attempt by the Georgian Group under the leadership of Professor A. E. Richardson to raise funds to save them from being demolished to make way for road-widening schemes. Having read about their threatened fate I went out to see the Shambles and took the accompanying photograph of them. Unfortunately the efforts of the Georgian Group proved unavailing and the greater part of the structure has been demolished, leaving only the clock tower and central buildings standing.

One day last week an artist who is working for the Pilgrim Trust called on me and said that he understood I had a photograph of the Shambles and asked if he might use it to reconstruct a drawing of them as they originally were. It appears he had gone along to make the drawing, only to find that the demolition work had been carried out already, and that a large part of what he wanted to record for the files of the Pilgrim Trust had vanished for ever. Enquiries about possible existing photographs from which he might obtain guidance for his drawings led him to the offices of the *Bedfordshire Times*. The editor of this paper, knowing that I had photographs of the Shambles, sent the artist along to me, and I was very happy to be able to present him with a copy of the accompanying print, with the help of which he will be able to make the necessary drawings.

I hope that this experience will stimulate some of your readers who are photographers to join the ranks of those who are making photographic records for the Central Council for the Care of Churches, and will as well induce them to make records of any interesting or historic buildings of a secular character which may be in danger of destruction.—J. H. FOY (Rev.), 26, *St. Peter's Street, Bedford*.



A HOME-MADE RAFT FOR FISHING A SHROPSHIRE MERE

originators of the coracle were no more ingenious than the builder of this fishing "craft," recently launched on a Shropshire mere.

It consists of eight oil-drums built into a timber frame and enables the enthusiastic fisherman successfully to enjoy his hobby in open water, on a lake surrounded by swamp and rushes.—S. J. FENTON, *Kings Heath, Birmingham*.

### HALLAMSHIRE DIALECT

SIR.—Some correspondence in your issues of September 5 and 26 on this subject interested me very much. Forty years ago in Shropshire I re-

hill, "seven-coloured linnet" a goldfinch. A litter was a "farry" and the youngest born in it a "rumock."—ELIZABETH STEWARD, *London, N.8*.

### VANISHING BUILDINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHY

SIR.—In connection with your article in the September 5 issue of *COUNTRY LIFE* on *Church Buildings in War-time*, by Dr. F. C. Lees, may I relate the following experience which happened to me only the other day and which shows how useful photography can be in preserving records of ancient and historic buildings



THE FIRST MEMORIAL TO DUNKIRK



THE VANISHED SHAMBLES AT POTTEN

# NEWMARKET DECEMBER SALES

## THE BLOODSTOCK BOOM CONTINUES

SEEMINGLY the optimism that pervades the minds of those interested in the breeding, and so in the perpetuation, of the British thoroughbred is perpetual. Just 12 months ago the figures that were returned—mainly through the sale of the late Sir Abe Bailey's bloodstock—after the December Sales of 1940—were regarded as almost sensational, while, some two months ago, the dispersal sale of the late Lord Furness's Giltown Stud resulted in some prices that would not have been eclipsed at a peace-time auction.

Admittedly the deaths of Sir Abe Bailey and Lord Furness were, as deaths invariably are, partly if not entirely responsible for such results. Knowing this, the few pessimists—if such exist—in the bloodstock world looked askance at the catalogue which Messrs. Tattersall presented for the annual reunion at the Park Paddocks in Newmarket only last week, as not only was it devoid of death-sales but it contained very few properties which could, or would, have been expected to make big money in more peaceful times.

The weather is, or is supposed to be by the Censor, unmentionable. Actually it was, and for that very reason proceedings opened before a very much smaller attendance than is usually present at these sales. Partly on this account the first few lots made little money, but then Messrs. H. B. Leach and Herbert Blagrove—the former on leave from the R.A.F.—livened things up and became the new owners of, respectively, a bay yearling filly by Dastur and a bay three-parts sister to Scottish Union at 270gs. and 190gs.

Small, comparatively, as these prices were, they started the ball rolling, and for the very next lot, which was the two-year-old Hyperion filly Evenlode, who claims as her dam the Oaks winner Toboggan, the Manton trainer Joe Lawson and Lord Milford got into competition

and ran her up to 1,850gs. before the former, bidding for Mr. A. E. Allnatt, was announced as the buyer. Stanley Smallwood, who so successfully manages the Heath Stud, followed on this by buying a neat yearling sister to the Two Thousand Guineas winner Pay Up for 1,700gs., and not long after Mrs. Thurston outbid Mr. R. F. Ball of the Garristown Stud to take the Two Thousand Guineas winner Lambert Simnel at 2,500gs.

This was practically the beginning of the horses in training, and others to make good money were Booms-a-Daisy, who found a new owner in Mr. E. Davey at 360gs.; The Pelican, who was sold to Mrs. Hoole, of the Wisdom Stud, for 500gs.; Royal Glory and Kinsman, who were knocked down to Mr. J. G. Thomson at 1,200gs. and 520gs.; H.M. the King's colt Longships, for whom Mr. Fred Butters paid 700gs.; Sir Victor Sassoon's Congratulations and Lord Rosebery's Hyperion colt Neptune, who were purchased by the British Bloodstock Agency for export to New Zealand, at, respectively, 610gs. and 2,000gs.

Fiorenzo Din fell to Sir Alfred Butt's bid of 1,250gs.; Larch Rose went to Mrs. Nagle at 610gs.; Fettes was a bargain purchase for Mr. L. H. White at 820gs.; the smart Fair Trial filly Mercy, joined the Hon. R. F. Watson's brood mares at the cost of 2,000gs., and for the dual Champion Stakes winner Hippius (Hyperion) Major David Nicoll gave 3,000gs. on behalf of a Brazilian owner.

On the second day proceedings were not quite so animated, but from the very start it was obvious that there was money for anything that was worth buying, and early on Joe Lawson took the eight-year-old Gainsborough mare Drypoint for Mr. Allnatt at 930gs. In every way this was a bargain purchase as Drypoint was a winner, comes of a line of winners and appears to be in foal to the St. Leger winner Fairway.

Following this there was a quiet interval which was only relieved by the purchase by Lord Fingall of the young Colombo mare Sweet Ceylone, carrying a foal by Brumeux, but the interlude was very short as, soon after, Major Nicoll was back in the market to get the Friar Marcus mare Nunery for 510gs. for his Brazilian client and, a lot or two later, Major Harold Musker, making a welcome re-appearance as a buyer, disbursed 500gs. for a really charming yearling filly by Umidwar out of Golden Myth's daughter Lennoxlove.

To continue, Mr. Frank Butters was returned as the new owner of Lord Rosebery's mare Hors d'Oeuvre, in foal to Umidwar at 800gs. and then, after a few small sales, Mr. Herbert Blagrove the new owner of the Harwood Stud—made famous by the late Lady James Douglas—paid 1,050gs. for Clerestory, a one-year-old daughter of Buchan from the Treasury mare Foliation and in foal to the Derby winner Bois Roussel. Intent on maintaining the reputation of this famous nursery, Mr. Blagrove, who is a son of the late Lady Edward Somerset, is selecting his foundation mares with care and with the help of Major Booth, who for so many years managed for Lady James Douglas.

This, owing to the limitations of space, must complete the *résumé* of the second session, and at the third—on Thursday—the main features were the sale of Te Uira and her colt-foal by Tai-Yang to Mr. J. Barrington for, respectively, 750gs. and 260gs. New Zealand bred and, like the "wonder horse" Phar Lap, by Night Raid out of Entreaty, Te Uira looks in foal to the Ascot Gold Cup winner Foxhunter, while her foal has the makings of a classic winner.

This practically completed a sale upon which the bloodstock world can congratulate itself and for which Messrs. Tattersall must be thanked. ROYSTON.

### SOLUTION to No. 619

The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 5, will be announced next week.



#### ACROSS.

1. Colourful appearance of a hero pilot heading east! (10)
6. Kind of spouse it may be necessary to check in a game (4)
9. "Rode in a tin" (anagr.) (10)
10. Hastened (4)
12. Intoxicating for a dear little pate? (5)
13. Preceded and followed at some distance by a rush one in the City (two words, 5, 4)
14. Older kids tell the A.T.S. to get going (5)
16. Not a cat and dog appendage, please (two words, 3, 3)
20. Hit (6)
21. That of things to come, maybe (5)
25. Enforce by admonition, devoured at last (9)
26. "— gales and gentle airs  
Whisper'd it to the woods . . ."  
—Milton (5)
27. Ecclesiastical raiment from a slab (4)

#### DOWN.

28. Not necessarily read by children only (two words, 5, 5)
29. What the City man does in the 13 (4)
30. Royal heroines of juvenile 28 (10)
1. One over the eight (6)
2. Companion of the bath! (6)
3. In a queer manner (5)
4. What the sound of the bell allows to the coiffure (8)
5. It's obvious that Pat comes round about ten (6)
7. Draw near (8)
8. Remaining firm, with the finish first (8)
11. Little fellow from the water contrives to enter the House at last (6)
15. Secret faith of the Commanding Officer? (6)
17. Calculate (8)
18. Of no use to the cricketer and not much to the bricklayer (8)
19. Grazing tract in Australia, but the animals scatter in just the same way here! (two words, 5, 3)
22. One is tempted to say "fiction" after the alternative (6)
23. Kingsley wrote of them, and they are all about us (6)
24. Hunts (6)
26. Aesop provides yet another alternative to 22 (5)

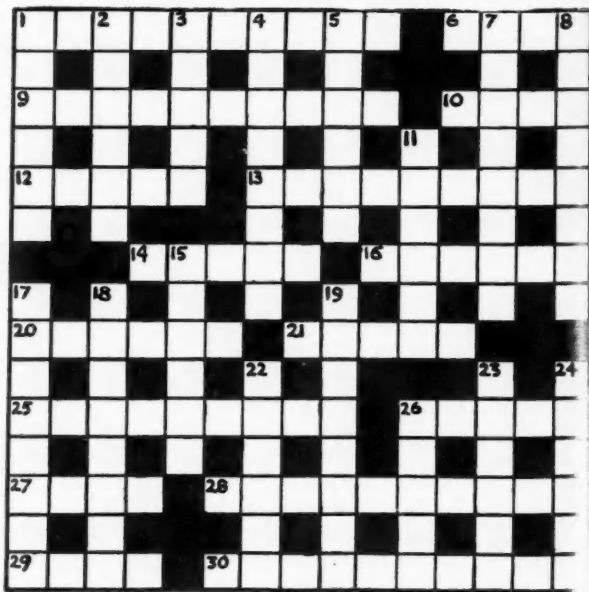
## "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 620

A prize of books to the value of two guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 620, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Thursday, December 18, 1941.**

The winner of Crossword No. 618 is

Major O. Tritton, Capers, Barford, Warwick.

### "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 620



Name .....

Address .....











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## WHY "COARSE" FISHING?

By ROY BEDDINGTON

IT seems to be the unfortunate custom to term as coarse fishing the quest with rod and line of fresh-water fish which are not of the salmon family; similarly those fish which are not *salmonidae* are dubbed coarse fish. These are unpleasant titles and savour of piscatorial snobbery.

Angling for any breed of fish is held to be "the gentle art." "Gentle" is an epithet, by implication, opposed to "coarse." Have the pike, the perch, the bream and the rest of them earned this adjective from the coarseness of their skin or scales (but feel the pike!), the coarseness of their flesh (but taste the perch!), from the "down the nose" look of trout or salmon fishers, from the fishes' vulgar habits, or a misinterpretation of the Latin word *vulgaris*? Let us hope that mistranslation or misuse of a word derived from an ancient tongue has brought about the use of this unpleasing word. Fish called coarse are generally common to the waters of England. Fishing called coarse is common to the masses of this country. *Perca fluviatilis* may be *vulgaris*, but not in a vulgar sense. *Piscator* may also be *vulgaris*, but not necessarily coarse. The coarse fisherman is also called the general fisherman, which seems to give a hint that in the past someone misconstrued, but it is strange that the error has not been put right by subsequent perusal of the dictionary, the misconstruction rectified and the word expunged from the fisherman's vocabulary.

It may well be that those who angle for the humbler fish which are not of the salmon family merely seek more common, more general, but not "coarse" fish. This type of fish is

only *vulgaris* compared with the *rari pisces*, the salmon, trout, char and so forth. The anglers themselves, more numerous, more representative of the nation, should not be qualified as "coarse"; for "coarse fishing" implies a coarse method of fishing, whereas he who has seen the roach man at work, or, better still, who is a roach fisher himself, realises that to be successful a very high standard of skill is required, while gut so fine that a dry-fly cast appears as rope beside it is employed. It is a misnomer to call this fisherman "coarse." He fishes finest of them all and needs to be a fine fisherman. There is nothing coarse, vulgar or gross about his mode of fishing unless it is the maggots which often adorn the hook, but even this is named "gentle," while the sport is still "the gentle art" and the man behind the rod is a sporting gentleman of the highest order. It is all most contradictory.

The use of the worm for trout may be

considered vulgar, but because the quarry is of the salmon family, neither it nor its angler is described as "coarse," whereas when a man catches on the dry-fly dace or chub, which are, by nature, bottom-feeders, he is coarse fishing. It is most peculiar.

Samuel Johnson when he wrote "Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse . . ." or Shakespeare, when he put down the sentence "Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar," were not concerned with fish, but from these phrases the imagination of the fisherman might lead him to ask: Might not fish termed "coarse" be only familiar or common? Let us look on each of these fish, whose season begins in mid-June and which provide for those who seek it excellent sport throughout the winter months when salmon and trout are preserved, in the light of Longfellow's words, as—

A servant who made service seem divine!

The service of these fish to the working man, who spends his leisure hours by the banks of river, canal or lake, if not divine, is certainly very great. I have seen (before the war) the banks of the River Severn lined with more than 1,000 competitive fishermen upon one afternoon. It seems hard that all these enthusiasts should be called "coarse fishermen" and the fish for which they angled "coarse."

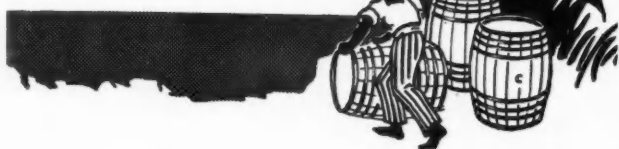
Can there not be found a word more worthy to describe a form of fishing which delights the greater number of the general fishing public? "General," perhaps, but it does not satisfy, while "bottom fishing," which many might suggest, is not always appropriate. What shall it be?



"COARSE" FISHING?

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## WAR-TIME FARMING—I

## THREE MEN STAFF 300 ACRES

By TOM WIBBERLEY

[This is the first of a short series of articles in which Mr. Tom Wibberley will describe how he is running a farm of medium size under war-time conditions. He will deal in particular with the problems of labour and cropping.—Ed.]

**P**ROVIDED suitable mechanised equipment is available, there are only two difficulties of any size to be negotiated by the war-time British farmer, and these are lack of labour, even unskilled, and the maintenance of fertility.

With a view to showing how these obstacles can be overcome, I took control last September of a farm in Hertfordshire of 304 acres, of which 205 acres are now arable, and I am farming this, and shall continue to farm it, with a total staff of three men, engaging no casual labour, except for threshing, at the conventional pressure periods, such as hay-time and corn harvest. The land is the usual naturally well drained, medium Hertfordshire gravel, interspersed with occasional clay, sand and loam.

Briefly, the past history of the farm is as follows. It was known as a good arable farm, relative to the district, in the last war, and in the post-war depression of 1922 it "fell down" to grass, and carried a cake-fed dairy herd and poultry until last year, when part was ploughed for the first time. It was then described as a "derelict" farm—in my opinion a very wrong description because undoubtedly a large reserve of fertility had accumulated during 20 years.

The livestock now carried consists of 20 Galloway cows and heifers running with a Red Poll bull, and a consistent herd of about 80 Shorthorn and Friesian heifers ranging in age from nine months to two and a half years old, when they are sold fresh calved.

The three men employed are semi-skilled farm workers of the modern, mechanically minded age, and all are able to drive a tractor.

There are two keys to the whole situation; firstly, modern mechanised equipment and, secondly, crop planning in such a way that the conventional pressure periods are ironed out to extend from mid-May until the end of September, instead of the usual peaks in February, June and August. The equipment is as follows:

Three Fordson tractors. One is permanently

kept on rubbers for transport of such things as seed and fertilisers, and the other two have ordinary iron-spudded wheels, but a spare set of rubbers which will fit either.

One 15-coulter International combine drill, fitted with markers and harrow draw-bar.

One set of 8ft. disc harrows.

Two sets of two-horse tine harrows, fitted with wheel draw-bar for use together.



WEED INFESTATION IN AN 8-ACRE FIELD

This area is to be sown, after half-fallowing, with rape and Italian rye grass and grazed in conjunction with 14 acres of unploughable water meadow



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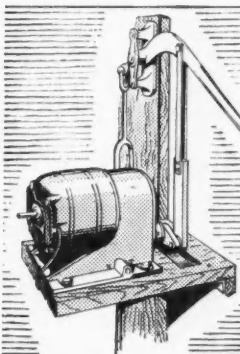
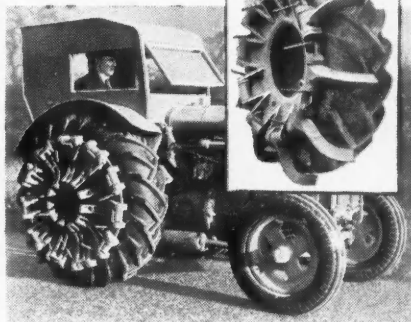
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Fifteen acres of Giant Star

rye sown early in October as a third corn crop.  
 Forty-seven acres of Desprez wheat, sown in mid-October (for early maturity) on newly ploughed grassland.

Five acres of Blue Cone Revetts wheat, sown in mid-October (for mid-season maturity) on newly ploughed grassland.

Twenty acres of Squarehead Master wheat sown early in November (for late maturity) on newly ploughed grassland.

Fifteen acres of spring-sown Kenia barley (for early maturity).

Eight acres of spring-sown Spratt Archer barley (for medium maturity).

Eighteen acres of spring-sown six-rowed winter barley (for late maturity).

Fifteen acres of spring-sown Giant Star rye in double drills 18ins. apart for intercropping.



PART OF 15 ACRES OF AUTUMN-SOWN RYE

This picture shows that mechanical drilling with a one-man outfit is almost as good as three-horse drilling with two men

The winter-sown 15 acres of rye and vetches for intercropping will be grazed as soon as a good sward is available, with the aid of electric fencing on my system of controlled grazing, as described in my book *The New Farming* (Pearson, 8s. 6d.).

Briefly, this is done as follows. Divide the total area into two sections, one being one-fourth of the total, and the other three-fourths. If an electric fence is not available, a movable fence can be used, this consisting of ordinary stakes and barbed wire, the barbed wire being "pinned," i.e. attached to the post by one staple immediately above and one immediately below the strand, and held in by a large-headed nail through the staples outside the wire.

The section containing one-fourth is left ungrazed, and used for soiling, and the animals are turned on the whole of the section containing three-fourths. When this section is 75 per cent. grazed, the fence is moved on, cutting off another fourth from the stock, and so on until the whole section has been grazed. If the total area is in several fields instead of one, the animals are, of course, just moved from field to field. By this method successional second growths are available for either soiling or further grazing at various times during the summer and autumn.

The following details explain the method more clearly:

Plot 1. Left ungrazed. Soiled May and June and again in September.

Plot 2. Grazed May 1 to 15. Soiled July and again early in October.

Plot 3. Grazed May 1 to 31. Soiled August and again late in October.

Plot 4. Grazed May 1 to June 15. Soiled September. (Dates only approximate.)  
 If liquid manure or quick-

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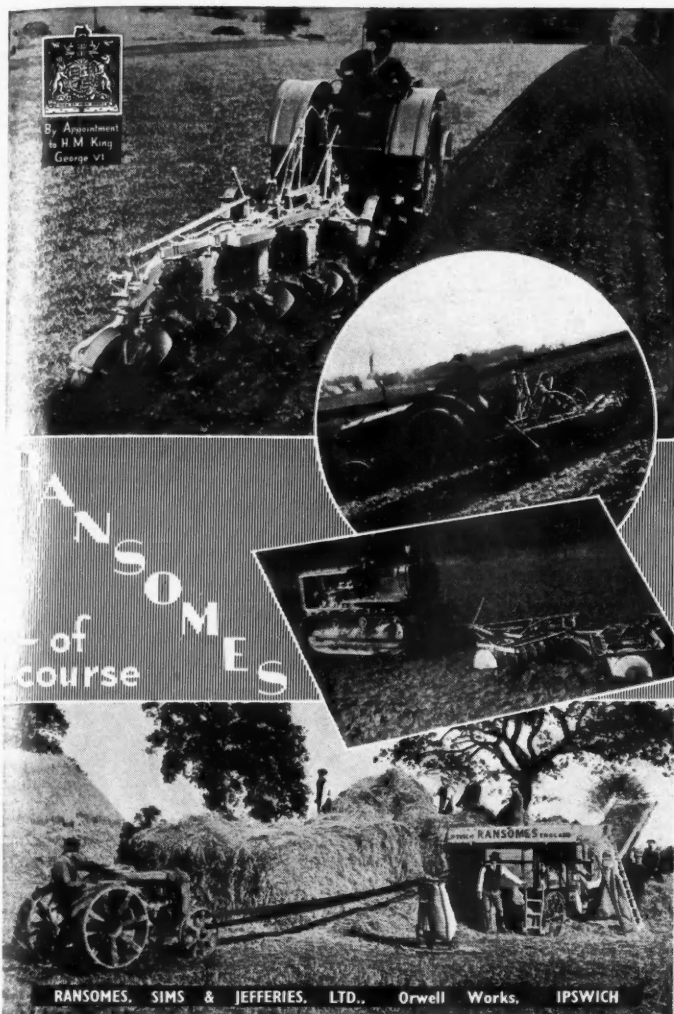
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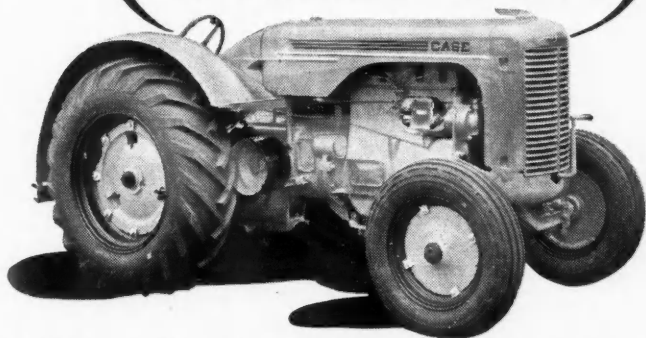




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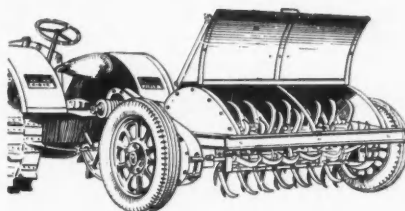
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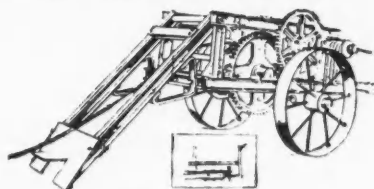
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acting artificial fertiliser is applied immediately after grazing, a second growth, and even a third, can be procured from Plots 1 and 2, but where this is the intention after the first use of the crop, up to 30lb. of Italian rye grass and 3lb. of Hardy Green turnip per acre should be broadcast, harrowed and rolled in.

If cutting for soiling is resorted to, and a second or third crop is required, it is essential that a high stubble be left, say about 6ins.

The other 15 acres spring-drilled rye will be intercropped with various kales, etc., so that when the corn is matured and cleared off, a crop of greenstuff will be left growing. This intercropping will be carried out when the rye is about a foot high, and will not be drilled but planted with the aid of the transplanting machine, the great value of which is that all hand hoeing is eliminated and the plants can be grown in beds and so make it practical to control such deadly pests as turnip flea beetle. This machine will, of course, also be used for potato-planting on the flat without ridging.

In addition to this corn area there will be 10 acres of potatoes—consisting of four acres of Ninety-fold and six acres of Gladstone—and eight acres of such purely speculative crops as sunflower, canary seed, picking peas, etc. Also eight acres of rape and Italian ryegrass, summer-sown after barley on newly ploughed grassland, and now very weed infested. In addition, 15 acres of winter vetches drilled in October in foot drills and intercropped with rye at the end of November, so that the vetches have a start of the rye, and the latter does not become old and fibrous before the vetches are matured.

Hay will be produced from meadows



#### TWITCH AND RUBBISH ON A 15-ACRE AREA BEFORE BEING SOWN WITH VETCH MIXTURE

The rubbish will be killed by a thick crop of vetches and the action of *pyrethrum de bryanum*; hoof cultivation of grazing cattle will also assist

allowed to grow while the cattle are grazing vetch crops and the forage mixture, and also perhaps from the vetch mixture if it gets too old for grazing purposes. Should the weather be unsuitable for making vetch hay it will be turned into silage in a portable silo. This year there will also be hay cut from 17 acres of a two-year ley put down in the spring of 1941, before I took control.

When these various cropping plans have been carried out, unless very great extremes of weather conditions are encountered, my hay harvest will, I know from experience, start with surplus autumn-sown vetch mixtures in mid-May, continue with 1941 spring-sown seeds in early June, followed by meadow hay at the end of June and early in July. I never worry

ing, according to the weather. The harvesting of the very small acreages of sunflower, canary seed, etc., fit in between any of the crops.

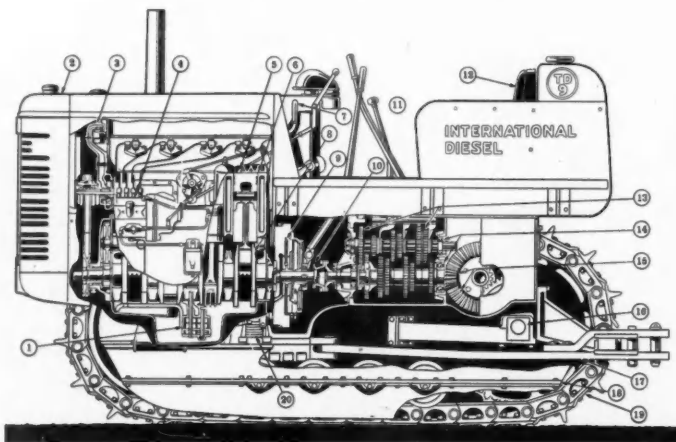
Thatching is being superseded by other methods, such as ready-made thatch, of which I am in favour. I find it an economic proposition. It is a home-produced material and it equalises labour pressure.

When describing in detail the management of the livestock, I will also enlarge fully on the important question of maintenance of fertility. Ridiculous as it may sound, the only real snag I may meet is that there is not sufficient land to cover the depreciation on the implements, and I could well farm 600 acres with the same staff and equipment, and so reduce the capital depreciation cost per acre.

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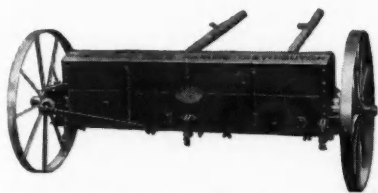


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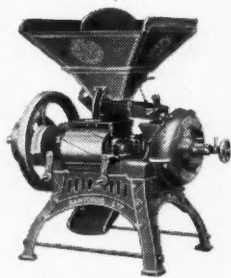
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## FARMING NOTES

## THE DEMAND FOR MILK

THE man in the street finds it very difficult to believe that the dairy farmer has not played a dirty trick on him by cutting down the milk supply this winter. He cannot understand why, if the farmer has done his job, the consumer in the towns should have to manage with no more than two pints of milk each week. Actually the output of milk is being maintained. Total production this year in England and Wales is estimated at 1,053,000,000 gallons. This is slightly less than the production in the last pre-war year, 1938, which was 1,076,000,000 gallons. That year every adult could drink all the milk he liked. This year there is not enough to go round in mid-winter. What has happened? The answer is to be found in the mounting rate of milk consumption. The potential demand has far out-stripped the supply, which has remained pretty well constant.

TAKE the month of November as an example. In November, 1938, the amount of milk drunk was 63,500,000 gallons. Last month it was 78,000,000 gallons and would perhaps have been 90,000,000 gallons if all the extra milk had been produced. The greater demand is coming mainly from the priority classes, especially mothers and young children, who can now get milk free of cost or at a reduced charge. For years before the war, as was pointed out last week on another page, everyone was preaching the virtues of milk in building up a healthy younger generation, and now this gospel is being put into practice to the discomfort of the ordinary adult, who finds that he cannot get as much milk as he would like to go with his breakfast coffee or his porridge. This is one of the deprivations that war brings. It is, everyone will agree, desirable that the mothers and young children should have a full supply of fresh milk, especially in the winter, when the

ordinary war-time diet may lack some essential elements. For their comfort, ordinary consumers may like to know that milk yields usually start increasing after the shortest day. By the time we get through to February, the supply ought to have caught up again with the demand.

FOR his part, the dairy farmer is doing his job. Milk production is not the easiest of occupations. The cows have to be milked twice a day for seven days a week, Sundays included, and they are heirs to all kinds of troublesome inflections which make the milk producer's life a continual worry unless he has developed the true philosopher's outlook. The rationing of feeding-stuffs has not made his task any easier. If he fills in the application forms correctly he can get all the cake that his cows require, but not all farmers are adept with the pen, and I know that in a good many cases they failed to make application for feeding-stuff coupons in time. When we had some sharp weather in October their cows did not get the extra rations which would have helped to keep up milk yields. Once milk yields drop at the beginning of the winter it is impossible to get them back again. Speaking generally, the allowance of cake for dairy cows is generous enough. There are some high-yielding herds that would in ordinary times get more cake than they are now allowed, but as we, fortunately, have first-class hay everywhere, the need for forcing cows with lavish cake rations does not arise in most herds.

IT is pretty clear that the demand for fresh milk will continue to expand for some time to come. The supply cannot be increased quickly. What we can do immediately is to reduce waste. One of the most serious causes of waste is disease, such as mastitis, which must

cost dairy farmers and the nation many thousands of gallons of milk each year. Mastitis is largely preventable. If the "vet." is called in soon enough he can, in many cases, prescribe treatment which will save the cow's udder and keep her on the straight path of milk production. But many dairy farmers do not call in the vet. soon enough. They regard these troubles in much the same way as the ordinary family regards the common cold—not serious enough to call in the doctor. As has already been stated in COUNTRY LIFE, and is elaborated on another page of this issue, a scheme is in the making for a kind of panel system under which the farmer who paid an annual contribution would be entitled to veterinary service, in the same way as the person registered under the National Health scheme is entitled to medical service. I hope the scheme will be pushed ahead with the full support of farmers, the veterinary profession and the Government.

WE have all been advised to rear more heifer calves so as to maintain replenishments for the dairy herds. This advice is being followed widely. So many farmers find that they cannot get all the store cattle they would like to tread straw into manure that they are starting on the calf-rearing business and filling their yards with them. Most of us have plenty of roots and green crops as well as good hay, and we can all get extra rations for calf-rearing. We can, I am sure, do with a still larger head of cattle in this country, even though we have ploughed up about 5,000,000 acres of grassland since the war started. This loss of permanent pasture is being recompensed by more clover and grass leys put down on the existing arable. This policy is being extended, and I am sure there will be room on our farms for many more thousands of cattle to graze on the highly productive swards which will be established in the course of the next year or two. CINCINNATUS.

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## NEW BOOKS

# MR. COCHRAN'S STORY

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

I HAVE not for a long time enjoyed a book of reminiscences more than I have enjoyed Mr. Charles B. Cochran's *Cock-a-doodle-do* (Dent, 15s.). To read it is to live again through some of the most delightful theatrical occasions of the last 20 years, and to realise something of the imagination, worry and sheer hard work that made them possible.

Mr. Cochran is a perfectionist. I once, in a novel, created a character who was a successful revue actress, and, though I had no particular one of Mr. Cochran's revues in mind, I kept at the background of my thought, all the time I was writing of her, the sort of revues that I had seen associated with Cochran's name. A high-brow who reviewed the book said it was difficult to imagine how a woman who was represented as a great actress could be appearing in "a cheap revue," and then I felt that I had indeed most miserably failed, for I say that Cochran is a perfectionist and that anything produced by him, whether a boxing match or a "Cavalcade," is as well done as it is in the nature of that thing to be. If my snooty reviewer's idea was that in no revue at all do great actors and actresses appear, then he has much to learn about the theatre. The best acting I have seen in my life has been in Cochran revues.

### A PERFECTIONIST

This perfection is not easily achieved. Look at this list, to begin with. Mr. Cochran is writing of his work at the London Pavilion. "My aim there was to provide shows which would be intelligently amusing, and good to look upon. I endeavoured to secure the best writers, the best *maitres de ballet* (Massine and Balanchine were two) and the best composers of the kind of music I wanted. The names of Richard Rodgers (lyrics by Lorenz Hart), Cole Porter, Henri Sauguet, Lord Berners and Roger Quilter were to be found on the programmes. Among my designers for *décor* and costumes were Oliver Messel, Crétien Berard, Christopher Wood, Derain, William Nicholson, Doris Zinkeisen, Rex Whistler, Jean Gabriel Domergue, Dulac, G. E. Calthrop and Norman Wilkinson."

Merely to assemble all the talents is not Mr. Cochran's idea of his job. He never puts aside his personal responsibility for any part of any show that is presented in his name. The play has to please him before he will give it a chance to please others. "I produce plays or entertainments because I like them, not because I think they are what the public wants." And in finding what he likes he takes infinite pains. "Every costume or piece of scenery and every player, from principal to chorus, appearing in one of my shows is approved or engaged by me."

To Mr. Cochran the theatre is the

deep and satisfying sea to which all the arts pour down their streams: music, painting, writing, acting, singing, dancing. The co-ordination of all these elements into a whole that shall

appeal without confusion to a cultivated intelligence is in itself an art, and to that extent Mr. Cochran as much deserves the name of artist as any of those who glitter in the galaxy of personality that shines through the book.

This great body of famous people who flow through the pages is one of the most attractive things in *Cock-a-doodle-do*. For a long time past Mr. Cochran has been a man to court, a man with much to give to those whose ambitions are towards the profitable employments of the theatrical world, and one may without cynicism point out that in such a position a man does not lack opportunity to know large numbers of interesting, not to say spectacular, people. But one does not need to read long or deeply in this book to know that more than opportunism is in question. There emerges the portrait of a man with a fine gift for friendship in his own right, apart from the prizes he has to offer.

I don't think, from what these pages tell me, that Mr. Cochran would be an easy man to bluff. No pleasing place-seeker would "get away with it." He appears to have an uncanny patience in seeking just what he wants. "One hears," he writes, "a great deal about the overcrowding of the profession, but the greatest difficulty besetting a manager still is to find the right cast when he wants it. I have kept plays for years because I have not been able to cast them as I wanted when I wanted."

Of all the shows Mr. Cochran has put on *Helen* is his favourite, "because I always feel that it came nearer to perfection than any of my other productions." He thinks that Nelson Keys was "the best revue artist of my age." He has had the pleasure of reading his own obituary notice, although "as far as my information goes, I am very much alive." In gratitude for what he has done, and with lively expectation of what he yet may do, thousands will share his hope that "I still may be when I read the obituaries of the unpleasant people who are upsetting the world we live in."

### DISCOVERING DICKENS

Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, the American author of *Introducing Charles Dickens* (Harrap, 10s. 6d.) says that the only excuse for one more biography of her hero is "that a each generation discovers Dickens for itself, there are—incredible as it seems to the middle-aged—young people who have not yet discovered Dickens or if they have, the discovery has been so recent that this book about him will be new."

When I speak of Dickens as Mrs.

### COCK-A-DOODLE-DO

By Charles B. Cochran

(Dent 15s.)

### INTRODUCING

CHARLES DICKENS

By May Lamberton

Becker (Harrap 10s. 6d.)

### IN THIS OUR LIFE

By Ellen Glasgow

(Cape 9s. 6d.)

### THE EMPTY ROOM

By Charles Morgan

(Macmillan 5s.)



Becker's hero I ask you to accept the word quite literally. Charles, for her, can do no wrong, as man or writer; and this makes her book more acceptable as an elementary introduction, intended for the use of young people, than as anything else. If anyone objects that the young are as much entitled as anyone else to critical consideration, I don't agree. The young are, thank goodness, given to heady enthusiasms, acceptance *en bloc*. Critical examination is a later development. Why, how many of us there are who shy away from re-readings because we do not wish to tarnish an image that first fell on the unsullied page of our youthful minds!

Mrs. Becker's book is sincerely to be commended for these introductory purposes. *Introducing Charles Dickens* is a perfect title. There is so much one doesn't know about a person to whom one is just introduced, so much that must be built up—or dismantled—by years of acquaintance.

Here then you have just the book to give to a boy or girl whom you wish to introduce to the general outline of Dickens's life and work. It is the sort of book that will make a young reader want to go on for himself, to read at first-hand what Dickens had to say. In so far as that is Mrs. Becker's object, she has perfectly achieved it.

#### UNLOVELY FAMILY

Miss Ellen Glasgow's novel *In This Our Life* (Cape, 9s. 6d.) gives us life as it was seen by Asa Timberlake, a rather hard-up employee in a Virginia tobacco factory which his family had once owned. Life was a grey and grudging affair for Asa, and nothing happens in the book to make it more cheerful. His wife is one of those women, often met in contemporary fiction, who escape from life's responsibilities by developing an illness more or less imaginary and taking comfortably to bed. The wife's uncle, who holds the family above water with charitable doles, is a rich, lascivious, canting old wretch, physically hideous and morally contemptible.

Asa's two daughters share the general gloomy fate of the Timberlake family. I found it rather confusing that they both have men's names. Roy was married to Craig, a doctor. Stanley, with a tremendous possessive and acquisitive instinct hidden under a jelly of soft femininity, was engaged to Peter, a young lawyer. On the very eve of marriage she decides to steal Craig from her sister. Following a divorce, Stanley marries Craig; but Craig commits suicide. Stanley then returns to the bosom of the family she has disrupted, to find that her old lover Peter is now about to marry her sister Roy. From the moment of her return, what is going to happen is never in doubt: having stolen her sister's husband, she is now going to steal Peter as well, and sure enough she does so.

Miss Glasgow handles these grey, vicious, will-less, unprepossessing people with considerable power, but the final upshot left my mind not exalted as by the conclusion of a great tragedy but merely depressed by the contemplation of men and women without hope. Perhaps that is what she meant to do. Perhaps it is her view that that is the inevitable fate of people in the world as she knows it. Certainly, this slice of American life is no example of a brave new world. "None of them, Asa himself"—and Asa does page after page of musing—"has a design for himself; none of them has even a mission. It isn't that they see themselves in terms of their age, but only that they see their age in wider terms of themselves."

That is the main fact that the author tries to drive home: that all

these people are not integrated into a system; they have no sense of collective life, collective responsibility; each is "an exile who has not ever known his own country, an atom without a universe." And by wider implication we may understand that this is her view of the deep causes lying behind the whole world's sickness.

#### A PARABLE NOVEL

Mr. Charles Morgan's short novel *The Empty Room* (Macmillan, 5s.) may be commended, like everything this author gives us, for the cold clarity of its writing. But, as a novel, it was, to me, null and void. My first demand of a novel is human beings. They may be served up crudely, but, if they live, they satisfy my novel-reading appetite. If they be not human beings, if they be but abstractions used to illustrate a philosophical theory, then, serve them with what sauce of elegant style you like, they do not satisfy me.

Mr. Morgan has a philosophical theory about what he calls the "Continuing People." Life may seem to knock them over, but they sooner or later bob up again. It is the fall of France which is at the back of his mind. His love of France is immense; and one feels that he has symbolised her here in the woman Venetia, who deserted her husband, dragged her years through the mire, and then, chance-found again when their daughter was as old as Venetia had been at the time of her fall from grace, is welcomed back to the arms of love.

It is well done as a parable, a morality, but alas! human beings do not order their lives so beautifully. All the complications of a desperate situation are slid over and evaded. The characters are attributes symbolised; their conversation has no more reality than the conversation in a text-book of moral advice.

#### COUNTRY HOUSES

THE Cecils must have talked in very much the same way at Hatfield in 1610 as the Cecils at Hatfield might talk in 1939, with the same mixture of political and intellectual interests; and so, I imagine, a family party of the Sidneys at Penshurst . . . Miss V. Sackville-West remarks in *English Country Houses* (Collins, 3s. 6d.). She is comparing the informal tradition of country-house life to the free and elastic way Englishmen were building their houses then, and contrasting these centres of spontaneous culture with the more organised courts of the Continental renaissance. It is this homely informality that, she maintains, is the essential characteristic of the English country house, whether mansion or manor house. Similarly, the country house is, or ought to be, part of its landscape, and be judged accordingly, just as the life of surviving estates is a curious mixture of the feudal and the communal. Miss Sackville-West contrives, in 46 pages richly illustrated from old and new paintings, to work out this idea and also to pack in an adequate outline of architectural history. None needs to be told that she does it with her accustomed charm and erudition, though of course her views bias her against the great Whig mansions of the eighteenth century. It is a delightful addition to this attractive series of illustrated essays.

Very many people will be glad to know of a new, sixth, edition of that useful guide, *The Agricultural Landowner's Handbook on Taxation of Land* (Central Landowners' Association, Coppid Hall, Henley-on-Thames, 7s. 6d.). Mr. R. Strachan Gardiner has fully revised the book, and there are chapters added on The War Damage Act, 1941, National Defence Contribution and Excess Profits Tax and Corporation Duty, which bring it completely up-to-date.



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**IMPORTANT:** If you are interested in a particular prisoner, please attach details. Parcels will then be sent in your name.

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Do please remember our many poor ladies this CHRISTMAS IN WAR-TIME. Will you help us to turn sadness into gladness by sending a GIFT OF MONEY, TOWARDS EXTRA COMFORTS, COALS and FOOD? Many of our poor ladies are SICK and ELDERLY, and are SUFFERING GREAT HARDSHIPS during these dark and dangerous days. Every donation is gratefully received. Please make cheques payable to—

Miss Smallwood's Society, Lancaster House, Malvern.



# YARLINGTON: A GOLF COURSE AND FARMS

THE revised date of an auction at Wincanton, that of the Yarlington estate, is Wednesday, December 17. The agents are Messrs. Senior and Godwin, from whom particulars may be obtained, at either their Sturminster Newton or Wincanton offices. The many lots include the pleasing house and park, in a district noted for its richly wooded scenery; four farms, let at old-standing rents to excellent tenants, and a rental value in all of approximately £1,770 for the 30 lots, which have a total area of 315 acres.

The nine-hole East Somerset golf course, a number of cottages, and The Stag's Head, a free house, are also to be offered. The farms are Eastwood, 187 acres, Lower Clapton, 80 acres, Higher Clapton, 175 acres, and New Park, 58 acres. Some matured woodlands, containing plenty of marketable timber, make up a property of exceptional value.

Yarlington is in a district that has witnessed many stirring events, some of them in the remote past, and one of its admired features is a dcubly entrenched primitive camp. The embattled tower of the parish church evoked high praise from an o writer on the south-eastern portion of Somerset. The Rev. T. E. Rogers, in *Records of Yarlington*, traces the ownership of the property from 1091, when it belonged to the baronial family of Montacute. In the fifteenth century it was in the hands of the Earl of Warwick, and subsequently passed to Henry VIII, who gave it to Katharine Parr. In 1592 the property was purchased by Sir Henry Berkeley of Bruton, an ancestor of the Portmans, and in 1698 the owner married Lady Henrietta Churchill, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. Thence the property passed to Lord Carmarthen, until it was purchased by John Rogers in 1782. The mansion, built by him, incorporated material from the old manor house. It was enlarged and modernised in 1912.

## LARGE PURCHASES IN THE MIDLANDS

STAVELEY IRON AND COAL COMPANY were the buyers of nearly 1,000 acres of Mr. George Drummond's Pitsford, Northamptonshire, estate. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff and Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co. acted for the vendor, and Captain Turner for the buying company.

Mr. George Gee has bought part of Colonel Frank Douglas-Pennant's Sholebrooke estate, near Whittlebury, but the vendor retains the mansion, woods and paddocks. Mr. George Gee now has about 2,500 acres of first-rate land in the Midlands, and is farming it. Messrs. Jackson Stops were the agents concerned in the various sales and acquisitions. One of these is Paulerspury Park Farm, 590 acres, near Towcester, in the sale of which Mr. Jackson Stops was agent.

Leicestershire land, 1,233 acres of Gopsall Park, have been bought by a client of Messrs. Nicholas, who are to offer for sale the matured timber on about 300 acres of the estate.

## IN THE VALE OF THE RED HORSE

EVERYBODY has heard of the Vale of the White Horse, and an impending auction, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. R. C. Knight and Sons, serves as a reminder that there is a Vale of the Red Horse. In part it lies between Banbury and Stratford-on-Avon, in the vicinity of Shipston on Stour. The dozen or more lots to be offered will include farms of from 120 to 300 acres, and one of 350 acres will be offered with the possibility of obtaining possession next year.

Mr. J. H. MacAlpine has purchased from Captain E. H. Villiers, Tickwood Hall and 247 acres, at Much Wenlock, formerly part of Lord Forester's Willey Park estate. Messrs. Chamberlaine-Brothers and Harrison effected this and many other recent Shropshire sales, including Purslow Hall, a Jacobean house at Clunbury.

## ADVANTAGES OF PUBLICITY

AUCTIONS are often discussed from various angles, the consensus of opinion being that there is no better method of dealing with property for disposal. Years ago an eminent West End agent achieved temporary fame by coining what must seem nowadays the very simple and obvious phrase "Auctions are a means to an end." They are, without a doubt, but the particular purpose of the present allusion to them is to suggest that, good as the auction may be as a vehicle of transfer, it is often not made full use of, owing to a lack of enterprise on the part of either owners or agents. Sometimes the solicitors concerned with a sale are responsible for this partial inefficiency. What is it? Inadequate publicity. But, they may answer, the

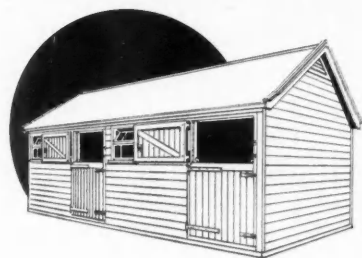
contemplated sale was announced in the local papers a week or two beforehand. To that the reply is: True that the property changed hands, but to local buyers, and after only local competition. Might not a much better price have been realised if the auction had been announced for a longer period in advance, and in *media* which have a wide and a specialised publicity among readers who are primarily interested in real estate?

## OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE MISSED

THE particular medium which we have in mind need not be named, but we can affirm that on many occasions we have heard from persons, who merely read of the price obtained for certain property, how sorry they were that they did not know that such an opportunity had presented itself. For one such instance that we hear of there may be dozens, especially now that so many buyers are in the field for residential and agricultural lots.

There seems to be no way of testing the comparative result of the well and widely announced auction and that which has been but timidly mentioned in its local Press. A test is not so easy as in the case of a special method of treating Army footwear, where the troops were supplied with boots one of which in each pair had been treated and the other left untreated, and the wearing qualities of each pair afterwards examined.

In the case of auctions the hammer falls, and only one rough test is usually applicable, and that in only a small number of sales. These are the sales of large estates by auction, followed by the re-sale of lots under the hammer. The parties seldom divulge the actual totals paid on the two occasions, but it is exceptional for the re-sale to reveal anything other than a substantial advance on the price first paid. Making every allowance for the difference between the cost buying wholesale, and the cost buying retail, a fair proportion of the higher yield of the second auction, or re-sale, seems attributable to the wider publicity generally secured for the second auction. Occasionally a single property may be sold, and soon afterwards re-offered by its purchaser, and much of his profit is fairly due to the better advertising of the event. The moral seems to be that vendors should cast their net as widely as possible, and that to limit their announcements to local *media* is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. ARBITER.



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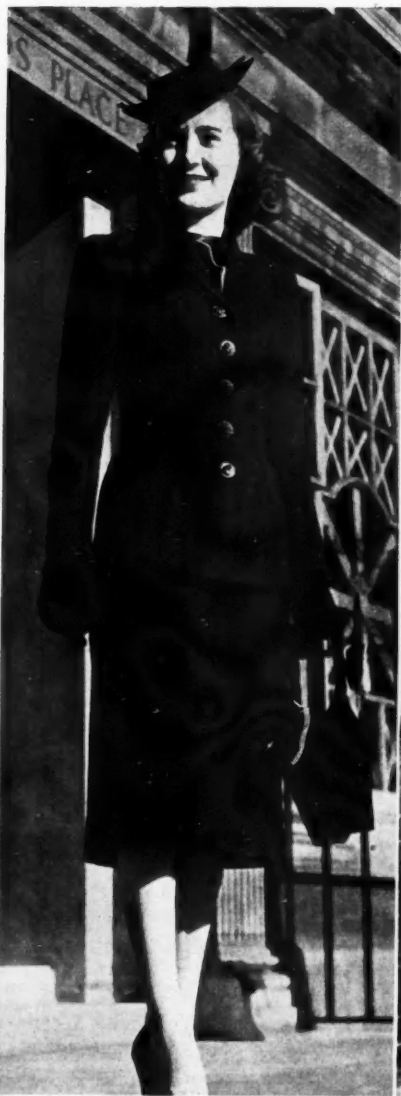
If, therefore, you have been unable to obtain "Chappie" we suggest you make this resolution: when conditions again permit the manufacture of sufficient "Chappie" to cope with the demand, your dog shall enjoy the full benefit of a "Chappie" diet.

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# TWEED



DENES



**A**LL the dull-surfaced materials—printed wool, wool jersey, marocain, crêpes and matt rayon jerseys—are favourites for formal dresses. Wool jerseys range from those that look like tweeds for tailored country frocks to those thin ones, generally soot black, that make the most sophisticated of all the dinner frocks. These have sheath skirts, sparkle with embroidery at the throat and sleeves or on the epaulettes. Tunics give a new line and are shown by Hartnell in black tucked velvet and by Worth in matt black crêpe, both with ankle-length slit skirts. Molyneux embroiders the epaulettes, pockets and belt of a sleeveless black velvet with gold sequins. Bradleys's dull black crêpe has a cowl collar that can be pulled over the head and worn as a hood, a draped bodice with gold chains looped across like a Prince Albert. Their short-skirted, thin, black wool glitters with jet on the epaulettes and short sleeves, and is one of the many formal frocks in dull and shining blacks that are being shown in the London mid-winter collections.

Dinner frocks, slim as a willow wand, in rich dark blues, crimson, plum, bronze, cinnamon, are embroidered in scrolls of flowers round the neck, and on the ends of the plain bracelet-length sleeves, or have yokes of sequins, collars and cuffs of sequins, or transparent embroidered georgette yokes. These yokes are usually pale pink, a pale chalky blue, or *écru* colour, and are lightly embroidered with beads. Short sleeves are banded with more of the embroidered georgette. The sequin Juliet caps

*Creed's suit made for Fortnum and Mason is nut brown and beige Cumberland tweed with a brown felt waistcoat that buttons right up to the throat.*

*The suit in the centre above was designed by Bianca Mosca for Jacqmar in a herringbone tweed, a deep bright blue and crimson, giving a shot purple effect.*

*Bradleys's tweed suit on the right is a herringbone in green and rust, the general effect being bronze. The buttons are foxes' heads with a larger one clipped on a breast pocket.*

and snoods Harrods show to match their sequin-embroidered dresses are charming. Some of the caps are entirely of sequins, some in trellis designs. Chenille snoods have a large sparkling sequin embroidered on each square of the mesh. Harrods also show velvet snoods to wear with crepe dresses in the same colour. These velvet snoods are large, cover the hair all but the widow's peak, where there is a bow that ties like a bandana. At the back they hang well on to the shoulders in folds and frame the face.

The first Dorville collection of 1942 contains many jersey dresses with the fullness drawn to the front, or placed as sunray-pleats all round the skirt. A smart afternoon dress has a sweater top, a knife-pleated skirt, and a

neat turn-down white collar. The tunic comes to a point in front, and the sleeves are short. Rainbow-striped nets and wool chiffons have full skirts, unpressed pleats all the way round and tight waistbands. A novelty material is a wool chiffon in navy with large self gauze spots. Meyer's "Mirana," now being manufactured in this country, is used in combinations of donkey brown and black. A becoming new colour is burnt sugar. Afternoon dresses in wool jersey with pleated tops and plain skirts are excellent, and also dresses with pleated backs and plain fronts. Bows on the pockets of plain wool dresses soften the shirt effect that has become a classic, without breaking the tailored line that is their chief attraction. Harrods show these bow pockets on thin wools and also in velvet jerseys—a cosy-looking material with a bloom on the surface.

Fragile lace over a colour or flesh pink trims the tops of many black marocains, usually in the form of horizontal bands. Bianca Mosca makes a tiny collar as well as a yoke, and keeps the dress all black, with the lace inserted over flesh-pink chiffon. Worth edges the skirt of short black chiffon with a lace insertion. Margaret Marks introduces a single line of lace over turquoise blue on the bodice of a dull black marocain with a sunray pleated skirt.

Housecoat-cum-dinner frocks are legion, the majority being in thin wool, in clear bright colours; though velvet, corduroy, velvet jersey, tweedy jerseys, printed wool, check woollens are also shown. Thin woollens are often in two colours, with a gathered front, in a bright





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# The LONG and the SHORT



*Cresta's frock for the Christmas week-end is in thin wool that packs easily, printed in a Paisley design, either greens, plum or blue, with a gathered bodice and a dirndl skirt.*

*For the Christmas hostess, a housecoat in sapphire blue wool with a brocade front in peacock colourings. The skirt falls to the floor in graceful folds. Walpoles.*

contrast to the basic colour, set below a shoulder yoke as Liberty do them, or with the top in a sharp colour contrast to the circular skirt as at Jaeger's, or with a brocade front as Walpole's elegant one with a sweeping skirt that is sapphire blue wool with a green and blue brocade front. Braid trimming is replacing quilted collars and cuffs. Harvey Nichols make elbow cuffs entirely of silk or gay cotton braid, each line a different colour. They use *boucle* jerseys that look like fine, fine tweed, put a large chiffon handkerchief matching the predominant shade of the braid in a ticket pocket and keep the shirts and sleeves absolutely plain. Their three-quarter-length housecoats would make a splendid present for a girl. They are in a very narrow ridged corduroy, cut like a summery cotton frock with flared skirt and bound with a contrasting cotton braid on the hem, collar and pockets. A deep blue is bound in cherry, a plum with blue, a scarlet with navy. These cost only 49s. 6d. and seven coupons. Flannel housecoats at Harrods, in shepherd's check designs like suits, but in soft weaves, are extremely smart for the country. They are tailored, with revers and belts and come in crimson, dark green, blue and nigger checks on an oatmeal ground.

A fine crop of new hats has been designed for Christmas. Discs of velvet are held on by snoods of fine net that



cover the hair completely. Ruched circles of velvet almost like flowers are attached to the snood, so that they show above the ears. Caps of jersey velvet have a high peak in front, gauged to a centre seam; the back part is like a stocking, and pulls on over the hair. These caps are extremely becoming, and can be manipulated to suit each face. Gorrings show them in ridged velvet jersey for sports clothes in corduroy colours. In black or pastel colours they make the most sophisticated of afternoon hats. The new *bérets* are in soft felt, as large as an artist's, with a flat peak attached to a skull cap that fits on to the head. These can be worn as haloes or pulled well forward over one eye.

The plain frocks of this winter make the best kind of background for jewellery and accessories. Simple, round necklines have brought back twin clips into fashion, and collars and cuffs are one of the most important fashion items. These are "off the ration," and the counters in the stores are laden with collars and cuffs of every description. At Harvey Nichols I found Peter Pan sets in coarse braided lace, absolutely chalk white, fragile pastel lace with the design picked out with sequins, check and plain

cottons with the Trubenized finish, deep, square collars in white cut-out embroidery, deep square collars in gossamer lace spangled with sequins, deep pointed collars in gold and silver lace, and Puritan collars in coloured lace. All these would make charming Christmas gifts and help out many an old frock. Flower necklaces with clusters of bead or felt flowers on thick cord are shaped like collars with wide bracelets to match.

For wearing with tweeds and black, Simpsons make gaiters and matching ankle "bracelets" in baby seal edged with vivid coloured braid and a fringe like an Austrian's waistcoat. The fur is mostly steely grey, the braid emerald green, or purple, or bright blue. The "bracelets" are made to slip on over Court shoes. The gaiters look smart, save stockings, and are warm and practical.

Coloured waistcoats and "dickey" fronts are featured everywhere. Debenhams and Freebody have them in many different materials with net backs—pleated chiffon, and chiffon edged with lace for afternoon and evening, plaid flannel for tweeds or wearing under a cardigan. Sleeveless waistcoats are knitted or crocheted in thick wool, often embroidered like an Austrian's, or made in very fine Shetland wool. Lillywhites show the latter in bright coral, blue and emerald, and they are worn over long-sleeved flannel shirts in a contrasting colour, or over fine Shetland sweaters. Often the handkerchief tied over the hair is a combination of the two bright colours of the sweater and waistcoat. The "Thermadown" waistcoats are quilted satin lined with the Thermadown, a material that is extremely light and extremely warm. These waistcoats were originally made to be worn under a tweed coat as a lining; they are now shown also in a hip length for slipping on in the house. They are sleeveless, collarless, cut absolutely straight, extremely smart in black. They can be bought at Marshall and Snelgrove's.

Drama will be introduced into fashion by accessories, by changing hair styles, by colour, by knitting odds and ends of wool into bright Fair Isle gloves, scarves and caps by muffs and hats, by jersey caps that can be either pulled to hide one's hair completely or made into a skull cap surrounded by a cloud of hair. It is in the assembly of our clothes that we can show how chic we can be with the expenditure of little material.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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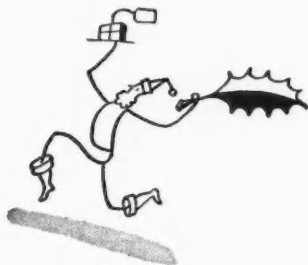
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